

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4450.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1913.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
THURSDAY next (February 13), at 3 o'clock, Mr. SIDNEY LEE, D.L.S., LL.D., F.R.S., will give THREE LECTURES ON "THE DAWN OF EMPIRE IN SHAKESPEARE'S ERA." Half-a-Guinea the Course. Subscription to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

A PUBLIC LECTURE ON "JUDICIAL RECORDS" will be delivered by the Right Hon. Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, LL.D., D.C.L., at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1913, at 5 P.M. Admission free, without Ticket. F. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

Societies.

PEASANT ARTS FELLOWSHIP.—ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING, Feb. 12, at 3 P.M., at Caxton Hall, Dr. Greville MacDonald in the Chair. The public are invited, or tickets from the Secretary, 17, Duke Street, Manchester Square, W.

THE SELBORNE SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF NESTING BOXES, 11 A.M. 6 P.M., 42, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. February 1-15, inclusive.

Exhibitions.

REMBRANDT AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.—EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL ETCHINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY NOW OPEN AT MR. R. GUTHEKUNST'S, 10, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W. 10-6 Daily, Saturdays 10-1.

ROYAL ACADEMY WINTER EXHIBITION.
Works by the late Sir L. ALMA-TADEMA, R.A. O.M.
Open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission 1s.
Catalogue, 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, CARDIFF.

LOAN COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
Important Works by Turner, Millet, Corot, Whistler; also Manet, Monet, and other eminent Masters. Sculpture by Rodin.
Open each week-day to March 25, 1913, free.

Educational.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.
AN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION will be held on JULY 1, 2, and 3.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

MISS LOUISA DREWRY'S CLASSES will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, January 29, at 7.45 P.M., and THURSDAY, January 30, at 11.15 A.M. The subjects in both Classes will be Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," in Ralph Robynson's Translation, and Robert Browning's Poem, "La Salaiz." Miss Drewry reads with Private Pupils.
143, King Henry's Road, N.W.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.
Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (Est. 1880),
Keith House, 133-135, REGENT STREET, W. English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, Introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-6; Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. 1627 City.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors gratis). Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent (free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, POWELL, SMITH & FAWCETT, School Agents (established 1833), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

S. T. AMMERING.
"The Bessley Treatment."—This Book, giving the experience of one who cured himself after 28 years suffering, will be sent post free on application to the Author, W. J. KETLEY, Tarrangrove, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

Situations Vacant.

KING EDWARD VII. SCHOOL, LYTHAM.
The Governors of the Lytham Charities invite applications for the HEAD MASTERSHIP of the above PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Candidates must be University Graduates under the age of 45.
The salary, including Capitation Fees on the present number of Boys (120), is £500, with house, rates, coal, and light.
Applications must be sent before MARCH 1 next to the undersigned, from whom particulars can be obtained.
WILSON, WRIGHT & DAVIES, Solicitors.
6, Chapel Street, Preston. January 3, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY.
The University Court invites applications for a newly instituted LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY in the UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.
The salary attached to the appointment is £300, per annum.
Candidates for the appointment should send in twenty printed or type-written copies of their letter of application and of the testimonials which they submit in support of their application. They are requested not to call on Members of the University Court. The applications and testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than FEBRUARY 27, 1913.
A statement of the conditions of the appointment can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary.
The University, St. Andrews, February 3, 1913.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

(University of London.)
YORK PLACE, BAKER STREET, W.
DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY TRAINING.
The Council will shortly proceed to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY TRAINING. The appointment will take effect at the beginning of the Easter Term, 1913. Candidates must have taken an Honours Degree or its equivalent in Modern Languages (including English); experience in Secondary Teaching and a Training Diploma, or some experience in training students, are essential. Salary £163, rising to £200, non-resident.
The Assistant Lecturer will be required to lecture on the Method of Modern Language Teaching and to supervise the practical work of the students of the Department in her special subjects.
Three printed or typed copies of applications, and of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than MONDAY, February 17, to the undersigned, from whom further information may be obtained.
(Signed) ETHEL T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SAFFRON WALDEN.

Applications are invited for the post of HEAD MASTER of this School. Applicants must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom, but need not be in Holy Orders.
The stipend is £500, a year with house and garden, and a further capitation payment of 11. per term.
The School buildings, which are commodious, stand in their own grounds of 10 acres, and afford accommodation for about 35 Boarders and 100 Day Boys, the present attendance being 11 Boarders and 25 Day Boys.
Though at present recognized by the Board of Education, it is proposed that the School shall cease to be subject to the Board's Regulations for Secondary Schools.
Applications, stating age, whether married or single, and accompanied by recent testimonials, to be sent on or before FEBRUARY 20 to the undersigned, from whom all particulars can be obtained.
The gentleman appointed will be required to enter on his duties during the first week in April.
J. ARTHUR R. BAILY, Clerk to the Governors.
King Street, Saffron Walden, Essex, Feb. 4, 1913.

BURTON-ON-TRENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

HEAD MISTRESS, with University Degree or its equivalent, REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next. Salary commencing at £200. Applicants must be single, between 27 and 40 years of age.—Full particulars and form of application obtainable from undersigned on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope. Canvassing a disqualification.
FRANK EVERSHED, Clerk to the Governors.
High Street, Burton-on-Trent.

BARRY COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Governors are prepared to appoint a HEAD MISTRESS for this new School, which will be opened in SEPTEMBER next. Commencing salary £200, a year, rising by 10. yearly to £300. Candidates must be not less than 30 years of age and must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom, or have such equivalent qualification as may be approved by the Board of Education.
Further particulars will be supplied by me on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
Applications must reach me not later than FEBRUARY 28.
ALFRED JACKSON, Clerk to the Governors.
Helton Road, Barry, Glam.

ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, EXETER.

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of HEAD MASTER OF THE SCHOOL OF ART, at a salary of £200, p.a., rising to £300, by annual increments of 10. Application form to be returned not later than FEBRUARY 24, 1913; and further particulars may be obtained from THE REGISTRAR.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.
WANTED, ASSISTANT TUTOR (Man), to commence duties APRIL 10, 1913. Chief subject, Mathematics; subsidiary subject, History or English.
Salary £150, per annum (non-resident), to be increased by annual increments of 10. subject to satisfactory service, to 510. per annum.
Forms of application may be had on application to the undersigned.
G. S. BAXTER, Secretary.
Education Office, Leopold Street, January, 1913.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.—

WANTED for next Term, a MODERN SIDE MASTER (Graduate of an English University), offering English, colloquial French and German.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Merchant Taylors' School, E.C.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

The Publishers will be much obliged to any reader who will acquaint them with any difficulty that may be experienced in obtaining copies of the paper.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

SCIENCE MISTRESS REQUIRED, Easter or before. General Elementary Science, Nature Study, Botany, Practical Hygiene. Thoroughly qualified and efficient Teacher. Must be Churchwoman. Adequate stipend and board, rooms, &c.—Apply to THE REV. PRINCIPAL, Training College, Norwich.

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Committee invite applications for posts as MALE ASSISTANTS. Age about 21 years. Training and experience in Library Work essential. Preference will be given to Candidates holding Certificates of the Library Association. Commencing salary 70. per annum.
Applications, stating age and qualifications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), and endorsed "Assistants," to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before FEBRUARY 10, 1913.
WALTER POWELL, Chief Librarian.
Central Public Libraries, Birmingham.

LEYTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
The Leyton Urban District Council invite applications for appointment of a LADY ASSISTANT in their PUBLIC LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT at a salary at the rate of 80. per annum, rising, subject to satisfactory report, by annual increments of 5. to a maximum of 90. per annum.
Applicants must be between the ages of 18 and 35 years, be efficient shorthand typists, and preference will be given to those having Library experience.
Applications in candidates' own handwriting, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be addressed to THE LIBRARIAN, at the Central Library, High Road, Leyton, on or before FEBRUARY 21, 1913.
The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination by the Council's Medical Officer.
Canvassing Members of the Council, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.
By Order,
R. VINCENT, Clerk to the Council.
Town Hall, Leyton, February 1, 1913.

WANTED, by a Scientific Expert, a LADY SECRETARY. Thorough English, French, German, shorthand, Type-writing, and English nationality essential. Foreign conversation and Science not essential; Spanish desirable. Apply, in first instance, in own handwriting, stating experience and age (not under about 30). Thorough and willing efficiency will receive good remuneration.—Box 1987, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Situations Wanted.

ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY desires LITERARY SECRETARIAL ENGAGEMENT, Mornings or Afternoons. Experienced shorthand Typist, with knowledge French, German. Good references.—Address M. E. F., 2174, St. Paul Street, E.C.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (Northcountryman) would undertake Travelling. Central Asia preferred. Accustomed to Mountaineering and Coolie management.—Box 1927, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED, UNIVERSITY MAN of Classical education with Literary experience. Good opening for one who wishes to complete his education in 'classical matters'.—Apply Box 1903, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.

WANTED, LADY or GENTLEMAN, London or Provinces, having some experience of Research, to assist Author in compiling, from original and printed records, interesting genealogical and Historical Work now nearly a first issue. Expenses found.—B. L., Box 1936, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

PARTNER-DIRECTOR REQUIRED with 5,000. to 10,000. by first-class PUBLISHING HOUSE of old standing in London. Chartered Accountant's balance-sheets show substantial net profits. Investment will be secured and good terms offered to a suitable investor.—Particulars from Messrs. ARNOLD & CO., 76, Cannon Street, E.C.

INDEXING, all kinds; CATALOGUING, Collections, Libraries, &c. (Classifying); will undertake whole organization and arrangement of Work Papers, &c. Correspondence. Excellent references.—Mornings occupied. Miss F. CHAPMAN, 19, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W.

TRANSLATIONS into English from French, German, Italian, and Spanish. Moderate terms.—Mr. W. T. CURTIS, M.A., 10, Harleybury Park, Crouch End, N. Telephone, 90 Hornsey.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials.—R. Box 1065, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA (Eleventh Edition) WANTED. Must be in good condition. State lowest terms for net cash payment.—HUBBES, Westminster Buildings, Nottingham.

MISS PETHERBRIDGE has REMOVED The Secretarial Bureau from 52A, Conduit Street, W., to 25, QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, S.W.

AN old-established PRINTING BUSINESS is in need of a WORKING PARTNER with capital to establish Works outside London.—Particulars given on application to F. Box 1925, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

BOOKS.—PRIVATE COLLECTION (small) TO BE DISPERSED, contains few choice Books, First Editions and others—Bunyan, Stevenson, Swinburne, Dickens, Gray, and Roycroft Press. No dealers.—List on application to H. O. G., care of Dawson & 121, Cannon Street, E.C.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

Catalogues.

CATALOGUE No. 58.—Drawings—Engravings after Turner, including many fine Examples of his 'Liber Studiorum'—Constable's 'English Landscape'—Engravings by Palmer and Whistler—Scarce Illustrated Books—Works by John Ruskin. Post free, Sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS, including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Alington; Books illustrated by G. and H. Cruikshank, Phil. Howlandson, Leech, &c. The largest and choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. CATALOGUES issued and sent post free on application. Books bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Bookfinder extant. Please state wants and ask for CATALOGUE. I make a special feature of exchanging any Saleable Book for others selected from my various lists. Special list of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Skene's Celtic Scotland, 3 vols., 2s.—Hartshorne, Old English Glasses, 2s. 2s.—Burton's Arabian Nights, 17 vols., illustrated, unexpurgated, 17l. 17s.

Special Clearance offer of Books in New Condition.

1. THE EPISTLES OF S. CLEMENT to the Corinthians in Syriac, with Notes, Edited from the MS. by Prof. Bensley and Prof. R. H. Kennett, 79 pp. cloth, pub. 6s. for 1s. 6d.
2. THE HOMILIES, or Certain Sermons appointed by the Queen's Majesty to be declared and read, &c., every Sunday and Holiday in their Churches, Edited by G. E. Corrie, 688 pp. cloth, pub. 7s. 6d. for 2s.
3. THE GOSPEL OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES, Edited from the Syriac MS., with Translation, by J. R. Harris, pub. 5s. for 1s. 6d.
4. HERMAS IN ARCADIA, and other Essays, by J. R. Harris, pub. 5s. for 1s. 9d.
5. THE STORY OF THE ENGLISH CARDINALS, by Rev. C. S. Isaacson (1144-1903), with 10 Portraits, 300 pp. cloth, pub. 6s. for 1s. 9d.
6. THE GROUNDS AND PRINCIPALS OF RELIGION, by J. Wright, 170 pp. cloth, pub. 5s. for 1s.
7. ANNALS OF A CLERICAL FAMILY, The Family and Descendants of William Venn, 1600, with over 30 Portraits, &c., Edited by John Venn, F.R.S., 295 pp. cloth, pub. 15s. for 3s. 6d.
8. DEVOTIONS OF BISHOP ANDREWS (Greece et Latin), Edited and Arranged by Rev. H. Veale, 470 pp. cloth, Second Edition, Enlarged, pub. 7s. 6d. for 1s.
9. THE CHURCH AND COMMONWEALTH, The Visitation Charges of the Right Rev. Geo. Ridding, D.D. Edited by his Wife Lady Ridding, 331 pp. cloth, pub. 10s. 6d. for 2s. 6d.
10. A PRIMER OF FREE CHURCH HISTORY, by A. J. Evans, M.A., 144 pp. cloth, pub. 1s. 6d. for 8d.
11. ILLUSTRATED NOTES ON ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY, by Rev. C. A. Lane, 2 vols. cloth, pub. 2s. for 1s. Only a few copies offered at this price.

NOTE.—All the above are PERFECT and in NEW condition as when published, and may be purchased through any Bookseller, or from W. HEFFER & SONS, Ltd., Booksellers, Cambridge.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSs. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds done with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—R. Clements, Ltd., W.C.

Type-Writers, &c.

MSs. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words. Carbon Copies, &c. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, New Gardens, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London). Research, Revision, Shorthand.—CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2508 City.

AUTHORS' MSs., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 5d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kimberley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING of every description, under expert literary supervision, from 5d. per 1,000 words. Paper included.—Dept. A, THE NATIONAL TYPE-WRITING BUREAU, 199, Strand, W.C.

TYPE-WRITING.—MSs. 7d. per 1,000. Novels, Carbon Copies. Testimonials, 6d. per doz. Duplicating and Technical work undertaken.—Miss FURNESS, 5, Laurel Bank, Squires Lane, Finchley, N.

TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully and promptly executed at home (Kensington Brief), 7d. per 1,000. Duplicating and Copying, Translations. Shorthand. Cambridge Local.—Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmera Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

MANUSCRIPTS, Technical and Tabular Work speedily and accurately copied by experienced Typist. Moderate terms.—G. B., 109, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, W.

SLOAN-DUPOYAN SHORTHAND saves a year's study. 80 words per minute in four weeks. Used in Parliament daily. Illustrated handbooks free.—SHORTHAND ASSOCIATION, 32, Holborn Hall, London. Tel. 611 Holborn.

Sales by Auction.

Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, February 14, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the official Letter-Book of Lord Nelson—Sermons with Annotations by Bunyan, Valerius Maximus, with Ben Jonson's Autograph—First Editions of Modern English Authors—Books with Coloured Plates—Standard Library Editions, &c., being a Library removed from Yorkshire, and other Properties.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

A PORTION of the valuable Stock of Old Engravings of Mr. GUSTAV LAUSER, of 25, Garrick Street, W.C., owing to the expiration of the lease.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, February 15, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, A PORTION of the above VALUABLE STOCK, comprising Portraits in Mezzotint, stipple, Line and Colour—Fancy Subjects of the Early English and French Schools—Sporting Prints—Naval and Military Incidents—Theatrical Scenes and Portraits—Caricatures—Topography—Enchiridia by and after the Early Masters, &c.

Modern Etchings and Engravings, including the Property of the late Mrs. LA FLECHE of Horton, near Slough (sold by order of the Executors).

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, February 14, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, MODERN ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS, as above, comprising, VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS, as above, comprising fine Fancy Subjects of the Early English and French Schools, mostly printed in Colours—Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, and Stipple, including the Frankland Sisters by W. Ward, Mrs. Cumberland by J. R. Smith, a very rare Portrait of George Washington, &c.—Caricatures—Sporting, Hunting, and Coaching Scenes, &c.

Valuable Engravings, including the Property of the late MORETON JOHN WALHOUSE, Esq., of 29, Hamilton Terrace, N.W. (sold by order of the Executor).

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Galleries, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, February 15, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS, as above, comprising fine Fancy Subjects of the Early English and French Schools, mostly printed in Colours—Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, and Stipple, including the Frankland Sisters by W. Ward, Mrs. Cumberland by J. R. Smith, a very rare Portrait of George Washington, &c.—Caricatures—Sporting, Hunting, and Coaching Scenes, &c.

The Library of the late Sir RAYMOND WEST, K.C.I.E. (by order of the Executors), Autograph Letters, &c.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 13, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, the ABOVE LIBRARY, and other Properties, comprising Histories of India and Books on the Religions, Languages, Customs, &c., of the Indian Race—Muir's Sanskrit Texts, 5 vols.—The Writings of Max Müller, and others—Bentham's Works, by Bowring, 11 vols.—Political Economy, English and Foreign—Larousse, Dictionnaire Universel, 12 vols.—The Didot Classics, 37 vols. &c.—also a Collection of Books in Oriental Literature (including China, Japan, India, Persia, &c.)—Pickering's Edition of Walton's Angler, 3 vols., in original parts—Scott's Waverley Novels, Edinburgh Edition, 48 vols.—Dickens's Works, Library Edition, 30 vols.—Standard Works in General Literature and Recent Publications—The Bible, 1880-1912—a Set of the Civil Engineer's Institution, 1880-1912, and the Institute of Mining Engineers, 1880-1912, to which are added AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and Historical Documents, including Royal Warrants of Henry IV. of France, Marie de Medici, Catherine de Medici, Louis XIV., and others—Letters from Addison, Scott, Dickens, Darnley, Stevenson, and many others—Ireland Shakespeare Figures—Original Pen-and-Ink Sketches by George Cruikshank, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogued had.

The FIRST PORTION of the valuable and extensive Library formed by GEORGE DUNN, Esq., deceased, Woolley Hall, near Maidenhead.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION (by order of the Executors), at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, W.C., on TUESDAY, February 11, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable and extensive LIBRARY formed by GEORGE DUNN, Esq., deceased, Woolley Hall, near Maidenhead, the FIRST PORTION, comprising the Collection of Early Manuscripts and Printed Books relating to English Law, and Early Manuscripts and Printed Books and Old Bindings.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated Catalogues, price 5s. each.

Engravings, Drawings, and Etchings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, February 17, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, DRAWINGS, and ETCHINGS (Framed and in the Portfolio), including the Property of Mr. WILLIAM FORBES, of Rathade, Bagenalstown, Ireland, comprising a considerable Collection of Engraving Society Prints and Publications—Engravings of the Dutch and German Schools, the Property of R. A. POTTS, Esq., of 14, St. James's Terrace, N.W.—Engravings in Mezzotint, Stipple, and Line, by and after well-known Artists, many being fine and early impressions—Prints from J. M. W. Turner's Liber Studiorum—an interesting Series of Coloured Aquatints of Eastern Scenes by T. Daniell, R. Havell, and others—A Collection of Portraits of Composers and Musicians—also Sporting Prints, many printed in colours; together with the Property of Mrs. HAIGH ALLEN, formerly of 2, Brunswick Place, Hove.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Autograph Letters and Historical Documents.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 13, at 1 o'clock precisely, AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, comprising Letters from French Rulers and Statesmen, and prominent Authors in the French Revolution—Letters and Documents of American Interest, including important Letters from Sir W. Raleigh, W. Penn, Major André and Washington—Autograph Poems by R. T. Coleridge, Tennyson, Thackeray, and D. G. Rossetti—Letters from Poets, Authors, and Musicians, including Paul Veronese, and Sir P. P. Rubens, Samuel Richardson, Sir W. Scott, Byron, Shelley, Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Darwin, G. Meredith, &c.; Beethoven, Schubert, Weber, Wagner, and fine Musical Manuscripts by Mendelssohn—Important Historical Letters and Documents, signed by Edward IV., Henry VIII., Cardinal Wolsey, Queen Elizabeth, and the Earl of Leicester, &c.—Legal Documents signed by Henry Fielding, and an Autograph Letter from Lord Nelson to them, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The Valuable Library of R. A. POTTS, Esq., 14, St. James's Terrace, N.W.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, February 20, and Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of R. A. POTTS, Esq., 14, St. James's Terrace, N.W., comprising First Editions of the Writings of Matthew Arnold, Thomas Bewick, William Blake, Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning, Lord Byron, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Edward Fitzgerald, Leigh Hunt, Rudyard Kipling, Charles Lamb, John Milton, William Morris, Walter Pater, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Robert Louis Stevenson, Algernon Charles Swinburne, and others—First Editions of the Writings of Beaumont and Fletcher, Comedies and Tragedies, 1647—Editions of the Dance of Death—The Germ, 1800—Jami, Salaman and Absal, translated by E. Fitzgerald, 1856—a Series of Editions of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, 1859—Molière, Œuvres, 6 vols., 1773—Shakespeare's Poems, 1640—Proof Impressions of Engravings after J. M. W. Turner, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, February 10, ANCIENT and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS.

On TUESDAY, February 11, the COLLECTION of PORCELAIN formed by the late ARTHUR ROBEY PRICE, Esq., and PORCELAIN from various sources.

On WEDNESDAY, February 12, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE from various sources.

On THURSDAY, February 13, EARLY ENGLISH OAK FURNITURE and WOODWORK, Armour, Pottery, Coins and Medals, the Property of a GENTLEMAN.

On FRIDAY, February 14, choice MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS.

STEVENS'S AUCTION ROOMS. Established 1700.

TUESDAY next, at half-past 12 o'clock.

Mr. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., a COLLECTION of EMBROIDERY WORK, VENETIAN GLASS, &c., the Property of a FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, deceased—an interesting Collection of Old English and Oriental Silver and Pew Mugs—Gold Musical Watch—Sixteenth-century Silver Spanish Reliquary—Silver-gilt Figure of Mermaid—Italian Silver Ewer—Pair of Old Carved Ivory and Wood Figures—Collection of Twenty Glass Pictures—Jewellery—Engravings, &c. Also a large number of choice Netelike.

On view day prior and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

Provident Institutions.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION. Founded 1877.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Invested Capital, 30,000l.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guinea or its equivalent by instalments, and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need arises.
SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.
THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.
FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for Members who are unable to produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.
For further information apply to THE SECRETARY, Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1880.

Funds exceed £4,000.

Office: 18 and 19, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBERRY, K.G. K.T.

President:

Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON M.A. J.P. M.P.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Ltd.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1889 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employee, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and such Members who thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Fifty, the Men receiving 25s. and the Women 20s. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 20s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the *Athenæum*. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1899.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution; and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the *Athenæum*, *Notes and Queries*, &c., is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—18, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

NOTICE.**NOW READY.****NOTES AND QUERIES.****THE VOLUME****JULY to DECEMBER, 1912,**

WITH THE

INDEX,

Price 10s. 6d.

* * The INDEX separately, price 6d.;
by post, 6½d.

Also Cases for Binding, price 1s.;

by post, 1s. 2d.

JOHN C. FRANCIS & J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

AN AMERICAN GLOSSARY.

BY

RICHARD H. THORNTON

In two volumes.

This work is commended to the attention of the custodians of Public Libraries. The price is 30s. net.

'An American Glossary' is not a Slang Dictionary, though of necessity it includes specimens of vulgar diction. The illustrative quotations, which are accurately dated, number 14,000; and of these more than 11,000 belong to the period before the Civil War. In some instances a word or phrase which might be thought purely American is traced to an Elizabethan or Jacobean origin.

"The book is unusually well edited" (*Spectator*, June 15). "It will have a permanent value for the student of philology" (*Aberdeen Press*, June 27). "It is the most comprehensive and elaborate work which has yet appeared in its peculiar field" (*N.Y. World*, June 1). "It is an extensive and valuable work of much research" (*Times*, May 30). "It is quite as interesting as a novel, and, in places, as funny as a farce" (*Standard*, June 4). "It must always prove valuable to philologists who recognize the effectiveness of the historical method" (*Scotsman*, May 27). "It is an amazing collection of what are known as 'Yankeeisms'" (*Daily Express*, June 3). "We find throughout dated instances which show clearly the development of language, and give [this] careful and erudite work a status such as is accorded to the New English Dictionary" (*Athenæum*, June 29).

FRANCIS & CO., 13, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

**Mr. MURRAY'S
NEW BOOKS.****RIVAL FRENCH COURTS.**

The experience of a Lady-in-Waiting at Sceaux, at Versailles, and in the Bastille. By Mdle. LOMBARDINI. Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net.

ADMIRAL LORD ST. VINCENT

By Capt. WALTER V. ANSON, R.N. Illustrated. 10s. 6d. net.

A biography of one of the finest sailors who ever trod a quarter-deck, one to whom Nelson looked up as a master.

THE "NOVIK."

A record of the services of a Russian cruiser in the actions off Port Arthur; of her escape northwards, and destruction by the Japanese in La Perouse Straits. By Lieut. STEER. 3s. 6d. net.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

Being a Constitutionalist's criticism of the Home Rule Bill of 1912. By A. V. DICEY, K.C. Hon. D.C.L. 2s. 6d. net.

**SAINT AUGUSTINE OF
CANTERBURY.**

By Sir HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E. The Second Volume of the Series on "The Birth of the English Church." With Illustrations. 12s. net.

Already published.

ST. GREGORY THE GREAT. 12s. net.

**A CAMERA CRUSADE
THROUGH THE HOLY LAND.**

By DWIGHT L. ELMENDORF. With 100 Illustrations from Photographs by the Author. 4to, 10s. 6d. net.

A NEW PATRIOTIC POET.**THE GALLANT WAY.**

By FRANK TAYLOR. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

READY ON TUESDAY NEXT.**WIDECOMBE FAIR.**

By EDEN PHILLIPOTT, Author of 'The Thief of Virtue,' 'The Forest on the Hill,' &c. 6s.

Three New and Revised Editions in
THE PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE SERIES.

HEREDITY.

By Prof. J. ARTHUR THOMSON. 9s. net.

VOLCANOES.

By T. G. BONNEY, D.Sc. F.R.S. Illustrated. 6s. net.

**INTERPRETATION OF
RADIUM.**

By FREDERICK SODDY, M.A. Illustrated. 6s. net.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street, W.

Macmillan's New Books.

VOL. V. JUST PUBLISHED.

A Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of the Most Eminent Dutch Painters of the Seventeenth Century.

Based on the work of JOHN SMITH, by C. HOFSTEDE DE GROOT. Translated and Edited by EDWARD G. HAWKE. Vol. V. Gerard ter Borch, Caspar Netscher, Godfried Schalken, Pieter van Slingeland, Egdon Hendrik van der Neer. Royal 8vo, 25s. net.

* * Previously published: Vols. I-IV. 25s. net each.

Prospectus post free on application.

THIRD IMPRESSION NOW READY.

Foundations. A Statement in Christian Belief in Terms of modern Thought. By SEVEN OXFORD MEN: B. H. Streeter, R. Brook, W. H. Moberly, R. G. Parsons, A. E. J. Rawlinson, N. S. Talbot, W. Temple. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

Buddhism & Science. By PAUL DAHLKE, Author of 'Buddhist Essays.' Translated from the German by the Bhikkhu Silācāra. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

Times.—"Dr. Dahlke's exposition.....deserves the close attention of students of Buddhist thought."

Greek Divination. A Study of its Methods and Principles. By W. R. HALLIDAY, B.A. B. Litt. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Times.—"A scholarly study by a well-equipped Oxford classicist."

Portraits and Speculations By ARTHUR RANSOME. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

Western Mail.—"Some of these essays of Mr. Ransome's contain abundant food for thought, and all are written with knowledge, discrimination, and in choice English."

Death and the Princess. A Morality. By FRANCES CORNFORD. 8vo, sewed, 2s. net.

Scotsman.—"It is a gracefully composed morality."

Modern War and Peace.

A Lecture delivered to The Cambridge University War and Peace Society, December 2, 1912. By VISCOUNT Esher, G.C.B. Sewed, 1s. net.

Athenæum.—"All that he says on the subject is worth reading, for he is thoughtful and not devoted to mere fireworks."

Scotsman.—"An interesting, suggestive essay upon the arguments most closely associated with the name of Mr. Norman Angell."

Introduction to Eugenics.

By W. C. D. WHETHAM, M.A. F.R.S., and CATHERINE D. WHETHAM. Sewed, 1s. net.

Lancet.—"Those who desire to enter on the study of Eugenics.....would do well to take their first steps under the guidance of 'An Introduction to Eugenics.'.....This admirably concise yet explicit little pamphlet."

Oxford Magazine.—"An excellent short account of the works of Galton, and of the methods and results of the statistical study of heredity."

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

FROM ROBERT SCOTT'S LIST.

Library of Historic Theology.

Edited by the Rev. WM. C. PIERCY, M.A.

MARRIAGE IN CHURCH AND STATE

By the Rev. T. A. LACEY, M.A. Demy 8vo, 5s. net.

"A practical treatise, which offers valuable suggestions for the settlement of the feud that now rages or smoulders between Church and State....a learned and stimulating book on the gravest of moral questions."—*Church Times.*

THE RULE OF LIFE AND LOVE

By the Rev. R. L. OTTLEY, D.D. Demy 8vo, 5s. net. An Exposition of the Ten Commandments.

Uniform with above.

THE RULE OF FAITH AND HOPE

By the Rev. R. L. OTTLEY, D.D. Demy 8vo, 5s. net.

"An admirable and scholarly work."—*Church Times.*

CHARACTER AND RELIGION

By Rev. the Hon. EDWARD LYTTLETON, M.A. 5s. net.

"A book that ought to count. It is full of practical insight, while it contains...thoughts of great wisdom and depth."—*Athenæum.*

"Likely to do a great deal of good."—*Church Times.*

MISSIONARY METHODS:

St. Paul's or Ours.

By the Rev. ROLAND ALLEN, M.A. Demy 8vo, cloth, 5s. net.

"A book that will have to be reckoned with. Many of us have been reading Mr. Allen's book, and it has made us think."—*Church Times.*

THE CHURCHES IN BRITAIN.

By the Rev. ALFRED PLUMMER, D.D. 2 vols. demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 5s. net each.

"Fresh and vigorous....simply invaluable."—*Guardian.*

CHRISTIANITY AND OTHER FAITHS.

By the Rev. W. ST. CLAIR TISDALL, D.D. Demy 8vo, cloth gilt, 5s. net.

"A book on a subject of keen interest and great importance, and it may be relied on."—*Expository Times.*

THE BUILDING-UP OF THE

OLD TESTAMENT.

By the Rev. Canon R. B. GIRDLESTONE, M.A. Demy 8vo, 5s. net.

"One of the most attractive presentations of the conservative case for the Old Testament."—*International Journal of Apocrypha.*

THE CHRISTOLOGY OF ST. PAUL.

By the Rev. S. NOWELL ROSTRON, M.A. 5s. net.

"The subject is treated with scholarly care."—*Athenæum.*

THE CREEDS:

Their History, Nature, and Use.

By the Rev. HAROLD SMITH, M.A.

"For theological students and for the clergy generally this book provides an admirable introduction to the Creeds. It will speedily become a recognized handbook."—*Record.*

THE CONTINENTAL REFORMATION.

By the Rev. ALFRED PLUMMER, D.D. 3s. 6d. net.

"A useful and impartial introduction to an important period in the religious history of Europe....Ablly written."—*Standard.*

THE LATEST COMMENTARY ON

THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

By the Rev. CYRIL W. EMMET, M.A. 3s. 6d. net.

This Epistle is set for the Universities' Preliminary Examination, 1913 and 1914.

"An admirably lucid and scholarly exposition of St. Paul's thought, which deserves to be widely known and studied."—*Oxford Magazine.*

Write for New List of Lent and Easter Books, post free.

London: ROBERT SCOTT, Publisher,

Roxburghe House, Paternoster Row, E.C.

A NEW WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED.

By the Ven. ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.

THERE IS NO DEATH

Royal 16mo, cloth, 1s. 6d. net (by post 1s. 9d.). Presentation Edition—white parchment, gilt lettered on back, illuminated side, gilt top, silk register, boxed, 2s. 6d. net (by post 2s. 9d.).

STEPS IN SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

3s. net.

POWER WITH GOD.

3s. net.

THE POWER THAT WORKETH IN US.

3s. net.

THE SECRET OF THE QUIET MIND.

3s. net.

"Where lies the secret of the acceptance given to every new volume issued by Archdeacon Wilberforce? It is the plentiful share of sunshine which he pours through his preaching upon hearer and upon reader."

Expository Times.

List of other works by Archdeacon Wilberforce post free. London: ELLIOT STOCK, 7, Paternoster Row, E.C.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST

Cardinal Manning and Other Essays. By J. E. C. BODLEY. 8vo, 9s. net.

"Mr. Bodley saunters through the garden of reminiscence like an agreeable host, picking a choice bloom here and there till we are bewildered by a wealth of treasure."—*The Times.*

Shakespeare, Bacon, and the Great Unknown. By ANDREW LANG. 8vo, 9s. net. With 8 Illustrations.

"A brilliant and convincing refutation of the theory that Francis Bacon or anybody but Shakespeare himself wrote Shakespeare's plays and poems."—*Truth.*

SECOND IMPRESSION.

Men, Women, and Minxes. By Mrs. ANDREW LANG. With Prefatory Note by Mr. ANDREW LANG. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"That these essays were inspired, approved, and enjoyed by one of the first of critics ought to be passport enough, even outside their own great merits, to general admiration."—*Spectator.*

SECOND IMPRESSION.

Life of William Edward Collins, D.D., late Bishop of Gibraltar. By the Rev. A. J. MASON, D.D., Canon of Canterbury. With Portrait. 8vo, 6s. net.

New Book by the Author of 'Especially William Bishop of Gibraltar, and Mary his Wife.'

"Wayside Lamps." Short Stories. 2s. 6d. net.

True stories by a soldier's wife of her friendships with heroic men and women in their times of stress, several being based on the author's experience during the War in South Africa.

The Eve of Catholic Emancipation. By the Right Rev. MONSIGNOR BERNARD WARD, F.R.Hist.S., President of St. Edmund's College. With Illustrations. 3 vols. 8vo. Vols. I and II, 21s. net. Vol. III, 12s. 6d. net.

Experiments in Industrial Organisation. By EDWARD CADBURY. With a Preface by Prof. W. J. ASHLEY, M.A. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Gold and Prices. By W. J. ASHLEY, M.A. Ph.D. 8vo, paper covers, 1s. net.

Birmingham Studies in Social Economics. Edited by W. J. ASHLEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce in the University of Birmingham. 8vo, price 2s. net.

Environment and Efficiency: a Study in the Records of Industrial Schools and Orphanages. By MARY HORNER THOMSON.

The Social Policy of Bismarck: a Critical Study, with a Comparison of German and English Insurance Legislation. By ANNIE ASHLEY, M.A. (Birmingham).

The Public Feeding of Elementary School Children. By PHYLLIS D. WINDER.

The Agrarian Problem in the Sixteenth Century. By R. H. TAWNEY. With Reproductions of Plans (1590-1620). 8vo, 9s. net.

Railroads, Rates and Regulation. By WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Ph.D., Professor of Economics in Harvard University. With 41 Maps and Diagrams. 8vo, 14s. net.

NEW FICTION.

Miriam Lucas. By CANON SHEEHAN. 6s.

"A perfect and enchanting picture of Irish rural life."—*Cork Examiner.*

Dew and Mildew. By P. CHRISTOPHER WREN. 6s.

"All those who love Kipling will equally admire Wren. Since the coming of that king of all short story writers we have seldom had the good fortune to read such a collection of brilliantly clever tales as these semi-detached stories from Karabad. Twenty-five of them in all, they are written in terse, satiric vein that grips and fascinates, and, moreover, they maintain the same high level of literary achievement throughout. Mr. Wren writes of India as India is, not as ignorant sentimentalists would have us believe."—*Occult Review.*

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
WITH THE VICTORIOUS BULGARIANS	149
THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL IN PRE-CHRISTIAN TIMES ..	150
CHURCH AND MANOR	151
FOUR STAGES OF GREEK RELIGION	152
CHARLES DICKENS, SOCIAL REFORMER	152
ANTICHRIST, AND OTHER SERMONS	153
FRENCH EPIGRAM	153
PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY AND ITS NON-JEWISH SOURCES	154
A PRINCE OF PLEASURE	154
WARDS OF THE STATE	155
THE STORY OF LUCCA	155
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS (Theology, 156; Law—Bibliography, 157; Poetry—Philosophy—History and Biography, 158; Geography and Travel, 160; Sociology—Education—Philology—School-Books—Fiction, 161; General, 162; Pamphlets—Foreign, 163)	156-163
SIGNED OR UNSIGNED CRITICISM? LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR —?	144
LITERARY GOSSIP	165
NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS	165
SCIENCE—THE PETROLOGY OF THE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; AINU FOLK-LORE; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	166-167
FINE ARTS—THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND; NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; THE MODERN SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS; THE WELSH MUSEUM EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AT CARDIFF; 'THE CHILDHOOD OF ART'; GOSSIP	167-171
MUSIC—MOZART'S OPERAS; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	171
DRAMA—NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; GOSSIP	172
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	172

LITERATURE

With the Victorious Bulgarians. By Lieut. Hermenegild Wagner. (Constable & Co.)

LIEUT. WAGNER, the favoured correspondent of the *Reichspost*, whose telegrams were often the only source of our news up to the armistice, saw far more of actual fighting from the Bulgarian side than any other war correspondent. But what he tells us was often not what he saw, only what he had been told. He was not always allowed to telegraph the things he saw; and what the newspapers received was an account of what the Bulgarians wished us to believe had happened. He now frankly confesses that "in the majority of cases I was only the intermediary in sending on information obtained from others," and that "the censorship would not permit any news to be sent about reverses or defeats of the Bulgarian troops." To some extent we must look on his account as prejudiced; but, even so, it is of interest.

After an Introduction by the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Lieut. Wagner gives an account of the rise of the Balkan League, for which, as he says, our data must, for some time to come, be scanty. He describes what occurred on the eve of the conflict, and what he thinks were the events leading to war, writes of Bulgarian customs in peace and war, and devotes a chapter to the Turks; so that it is not

till we get past the middle of the book that we reach the fighting.

The first half of it is of the nature of padding, and of less value than accounts which have appeared elsewhere as to the origin of the war, the action of the Powers, and the work of censors. It will be remembered that nine days before the war the Powers told Bulgaria that at the end of the war there must be no modification of the territorial *status quo*. A sudden change came when Sir Edward Grey announced that the Powers would not be slower than other people to adjust their views to the march of events. Mr. E. N. Bennett, who was attached to the Turkish staff of censors, has already given us a better insight into their work, and incidentally into the incapacity of many correspondents, than anything here; and it is wise to keep in mind Mr. Bennett's remarks about preposterous telegrams which long ago announced the crumpling-up of the Chatalja lines and the fall of Adrianople, and gave a full description of a battle days before it took place.

Lieut. Wagner sets out clearly what, in his opinion, were the causes of victory and defeat. On the Bulgarian side there was "an organization perfectly adapted to the end in view, and a preparation for war according to...modern principles." By a series of victories the Bulgarians have shown how a nation of four millions may secure victory over one with a population of twenty-five millions. On the Bulgarian side infantry and cavalry had had thorough practice and training; while on the Turkish side there were no manœuvres till 1909, and then no rifle practice and no artillery target-firing. The Turkish troops were starving for days; and, though the Bulgarians had occasionally to go short of food, their temporary failures were "the natural results of the difficult situation" and wretched roads. Even at the beginning of the war, at Kirk Kilisse, the Turks were short of food and ammunition, and had been left by their officers to shift for themselves.

A Turkish officer (a prisoner), quoted by the author, tells us of the Turkish army that "one commanding officer would want to stand on the defensive, another to attack, and so it came about that part of the army would be advancing, and another part standing still." The same officer describes the bayonet charges of the Bulgarians as irresistible; and Lieut. Wagner, who watched such charges before Adrianople, confirms the Turk. He says:—

"The Bulgarians attacked in dense masses, in which the Turkish shrapnel tore great gaps. Nevertheless the charge was not checked; the gaps were....filled....and on it went. In a situation such as this was, on open uncovered ground....this was no ordinary human courage."

At another battle there is the same tale of the bayonet-work of the Bulgarians, who "paid no regard to modern tactical theories." Four hundred paces from the enemy's position

"whole regiments...would rise up and hurl themselves upon the Turks in one irresistible rush, without pausing, without firing, and disdaining all cover."

The men took no notice of their officers' orders to lie down or get under cover; and this magnificent bravery was responsible for the enormous losses which the army suffered. Against a more capable enemy such methods would, as the author says, result in the worst repulses.

Lieut. Wagner reveals the difficult position in which the Bulgarians were on the eve of the armistice, and attributes it to the valour of the infantry and the "reckless charging" of the cavalry. Nearly half the Bulgarian cavalry lay buried on the battle-fields or wounded in hospital. But it is the same tale that was told after Gravelotte, and after the Boer and Japanese wars. After the battles round Lule Burgas, Lieut. Wagner puts the killed and wounded Turks at 40,000; and he says the Bulgarians lost 60,000 men, though it will be noted that they officially reported the numbers as 15,000. He thinks the total losses "not far from that of the battle of Borodino"—the bloodiest battle of those days. Some historians have given the losses there as less than those of Lule Burgas, but it must be remembered that the Bulgarian battle lasted five days.

With the result of the Lule Burgas series of fights the Bulgarians were disappointed. They knew they ought to have penetrated the Chatalja lines, but we are here told that they did not dare to send their army into a roadless mountain-land and to separate it by a distance of 75 miles from the troops round Adrianople. The pushing-home of the main attack against the lines had to be deferred in consequence of difficulties about communications and supply.

The delay which occurred caused the Bulgarians to hesitate about a frontal attack, and to consider whether the Greeks could not force their way into the Sea of Marmora and defeat the Turkish navy. The Bulgarians had adopted a plan for advance against the lines of Bulair, and a simultaneous landing of troops on the peninsula of Gallipoli, and thus they hoped to secure a safe passage through the Dardanelles for the Greek squadron. Their preparations were interrupted by the armistice.

At present, interest is centred on the Chatalja lines, and note should be taken of what Lieut. Wagner says concerning them. He puts the actual front to be defended at fifteen miles. He states that the Turks have greatly strengthened their position, have dug new trenches and made excellent arrangements for bringing up food and ammunition.

He states that he was in the thick of some fighting round Adrianople, and describes the bravery of the troops on both sides. There are also frightful tales of horror, and of cruelty by Turks.

The book is admirably illustrated, and the large-scale maps and plans of battle-fields ought to be useful.

The History of the People of Israel in Pre-Christian Times. By Mary Sarson and Mabel Addison Phillips. With a Preface by the Rev. A. A. David. (Longmans & Co.)

THIS book, modest in form and cheap in view of the matter that it contains, is in substance a portentous undertaking. To follow the fortunes of the Hebrews from the dawn of history to the Christian era is an immense task; for, as the authors have fully appreciated, it implies a knowledge of all the great nations which surrounded the Jews or conquered them. As Palestine was one of the great high roads of the world, on the way from the valley of the Euphrates to that of the Nile, there is ample scope for learning and research. Again, the documents of this long history, in so far as they are contained in the Old Testament, are various and scattered, each book offering a field to criticism, not only as to its age, but also as to the fitting of it into Jewish history. We cannot say that on this perpetually recurring problem the learned authors have always satisfied us; but in no case have they failed to consult the newest and best books pertaining to the "higher criticism." We earnestly congratulate them on the able and candid way in which they have carried out their great work, and on having provided serious readers with so competent a guide-book through the intricacies of the Old Testament. Very rarely does the work seem to us scamped. The account of Job gives no idea of the plan of the book, or the apparent violation of that plan by bringing in Elihu to lecture Job and his three friends. The account of Daniel is even more unsatisfactory, for it takes no account of the jump from one language to another (and back again) in the book, and sets it down as all of the third century B.C. It would surely be more reasonable to imagine that a much older Aramaic document was found and edited in later days with a Hebrew beginning and a Hebrew close. The problem should have been duly discussed.

But we will not go into further criticisms till we have considered the great importance of such a work to our modern education. The Head Master of Rugby justly points out how valuable he finds it for teaching his higher forms. He might have added that it is far more so now than in those older days when children were taught the Bible at home by their parents. It was then the ordinary course of life that parents should read chapters from the Old and New Testament daily to their children, and so at least a general familiarity was attained with the splendid sound and the splendid sense of the great English Bible. Scripture characters were familiar then; citations were more common than now; and not a little of the eloquence of the greatest writers and speakers was taken from this source. In modern education, which has, unfortunately, to make up for the sloth and ignorance of parents, this

unequalled culture is fast disappearing. The modern parent, or the State, pays the schoolmaster to educate the child, and the parent holds himself or herself absolved from the task. So it comes that, even in the theological schools of our Universities, we hear of young men presenting themselves whose ignorance of the Old Testament is deplorable; nor will two or three years in a divinity school, where a dozen other things have to be learnt, ever make up for this initial ignorance. For to know the text of the Old Testament with any familiarity, apart from accuracy, is a task of some years. To young men deficient in this respect the present book will be a great help, not only because it gives the whole substance of the history, and brings in the prophetic books and Psalms in the right place, but far more because the authors have taken care to tell their story by ample quotations from the actual texts. Many fine passages are thus brought before the reader, and thus also he will learn how well worth his while it is to turn to the noble form of the Authorized Version. Whether the Revised Version should have been so often quoted seems to us doubtful.

As in the New, so in the Old Testament literary quality has much to do with the great reputation of the Bible, and hence with its influence. Out of all the books in the Old Testament by various authors and various dates there is, we think, little which may be called verbose and tedious—one of these exceptions being Deuteronomy. But our authors put this book in a unique position, for they say it is "nearly certain" that it was the book found in the restoration of the Temple by King Josiah which produced so deep an effect upon the astonished king. They also suggest that it had not long been there—in fact, that it was composed for the purpose by some reforming prophet of that day. "It cannot be supposed," they say, "that such a treasure had long lain unsuspected in the Temple." The history tells us, however, that for a long time the worship of Jehovah had ceased, and the Temple been turned to various idolatrous purposes. No priest of Baal or Astarte would have any interest in looking up documents in an old temple which would certainly be opposed to his ritual. The matter is therefore not so easily settled. Recent theories carry us still further. It has been suggested that this restoration was very considerable, and that it affected the foundations, in which it was an ancient fashion to lay *foundation documents*. When Solomon was building his Temple, such documents containing the ritual of the creed might well find a place there, and, if so, the details of the Mosaic Code, which date at least from the first settlement of royalty in Jerusalem. We mention this merely as another possibility.

In any case, to maintain that the second-rate Deuteronomy was the first published form of the Mosaic Law, and that the Pentateuch was collected and set in order later, seems to the present writer

preposterous, though sanctioned by many of the "higher critics." This book has the air not of an original work, but of one composed by a writer who knew the Pentateuch well. Why not produce the older and greater documents, which were certainly in existence, rather than labour out a *réchauffé* of them?

There is yet another interesting question which is not here discussed. In what script were the earliest Hebrew documents written? Indeed, the authors do not display a great knowledge of the nature of early cuneiform writing (cf. their remarks on p. 28). But they do tell us that the Tel-el-Amarna tablets show this script to have been used for public purposes all through Palestine and Syria, and known in Egypt. Moses therefore, learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, was probably trained to use this script. If Kirjath-Sepher means anything, it seems to have been the locus of an old official library of international documents, established, perhaps, in the Mesopotamian interest. At what time the script of the Mesa stone came into use is still uncertain, but the cuneiform was employed much later than the date of that text.

All this diffused habit of writing must be taken into account in the history of the Hebrews far more than has been the case, as is further shown by sister books, or replicas of the same events, beginning even with the Book of Genesis, and coming down to Kings and Chronicles. The Hebrews were essentially a literary people: they showed this high quality all through their history. Ezra and Nehemiah may seem poor and tame enough as historians. But then we have the second Isaiah, one of the outstanding poets of the world, and we have Malachi, who closes the collection nobly. This is indeed a people whose history is worth studying. Take, for example, from the detailed life and acts of David (1 Kings), the wonderful picture of the old king's flight from his son Absalom over Kedron, and even Jordan, all the people he met on his way, and all the councillors he had, how some aided and some reviled him—it bears much more strongly the evidences of a contemporary history than the Song of Deborah, which the authors (and their advisers) admit to be "nearly contemporary." Why nearly? Cannot we admit for once that a work was done by the writer whose name it bears?

In so short a book on so great a subject we cannot expect everything to be mentioned; but with respect to the Egyptian scenes in Genesis, it would have been worth observing that one of Joseph's adventures, in Potiphar's house has a strange likeness to the Egyptian 'Tale of Two Brothers,' which we have on a hieratic papyrus. The writer was evidently at home or experienced in Egyptian life, as is also shown by the name given to Joseph by Pharaoh, which the Hebrew editors explain as "Revealer of secrets"; whereas the LXX., who also knew their business, transliterate it Psonthophaneh, which is to be interpreted "Saviour of the world." This idea fits the story far

better, since there was a whole class of Egyptian wise men revealing secrets. Our authors probably thought that the Potiphar story was unfit for school reading, as also the Uriah story in David's life. But similar stories in literature which is old and respectable, and writing which is recent and frankly indecent are now generally within the reach of all readers, and it is very doubtful whether boys and girls of to-day should have such cases concealed from them. The honest and pious tone of the authors should not have tied their tongues regarding these characteristic temptations and failings of men. They have touched with great good sense a far more dangerous topic—to use "dangerous" in the vulgar sense—when they discuss the inspiration of these texts, and how far they can be held infallible either in ethics or on facts. As soon as the doctrine of verbal inspiration is abandoned, the field is left open for all manner of controversies, especially concerning the degrees of inspiration which various books may possess. It is, of course, absurd to compare the inspiration of the second Isaiah with the inspiration of the Book of Esther; and then many people drift into complete scepticism on this point, and find no firm ground anywhere. We will not say what is the best solution in educating the young. Certain it is that those who have learnt from their parents to believe more than is commonly accepted to-day should be neither ridiculed nor discouraged. For faith is a great human stay and comfort, whereas honest scepticism is full of mental conflict and distress. These are very grave problems, and any discussion of them entails on the pious and learned serious responsibilities.

We conclude by expressing our strong approval of the book, and the deep interest with which we have read it.

Church and Manor: a Study in English Economic History. By Sydney Oldall Addy. (Allen & Co.)

MR. ADDY, a well-known writer on a variety of archaeological subjects, has got somewhat out of his depth in this volume of about 500 pages, wherein he deals boldly—and rather rashly—with a considerable number of topics centring round early manorial and ecclesiastical history. The arrangement of the book is rather confusing, but the main object appears to be an attempt to prove that (a) "the hall and the church fabric were once indistinguishable," and (b) "the benefice and the manor were originally the same thing." To establish two such startling propositions requires, we submit, far graver arguments, and a wider marshalling of facts, than are here adduced. We find no small amount of learning, and abundant evidence of a wide consultation of authorities; but the whole reads as an ingenious effort to support certain theories, to the exclusion of all that would tend to overthrow them.

As for the comparative identity in early days of the hall and church of the lord of the manor here put forward, it becomes evident to us that Mr. Addy's acquaintance with English church fabrics is not adequate to support his thesis. It is not a pleasant task for a critic to point this out, but a superficial reader might otherwise be induced to accept without question some of the arguments adduced. In writing in the initial chapter concerning that gem of advanced Norman work, the little Derbyshire church of Steetley, Mr. Addy claims to be the first to notice that both nave and chancel were surmounted by an upper floor. So far from this being the case, a lecture delivered at Workop in the seventies of last century drew special attention to this fairly obvious fact; J. L. Pearson, when he undertook the work of restoration and supplied new roofs, frequently commented on the former upper rooms, or lofts; and this special feature of the old structure was particularly pointed out on the day when the building was reopened for service in 1882. Mr. Addy appears to think that he has made a striking discovery in finding several traces of upper rooms, particularly over chancels; but the fact is that he might easily have increased his list of examples, and cited instances from counties as far apart as Dorset and Northumberland. Where he fails is in his endeavour to show that such upper rooms over chancels or chambers in towers pertained to the manorial lords or their retainers. He is unable to adduce sufficient argument to upset the generally held theory, supported by not a little documentary evidence, that they served as domiciles for the priest, or deacon, or other church minister. His strange surmises set aside elementary notions of reverence for sacred places, and are at issue with Anglo-Saxon laws and institutes. The old narrow chancel arches, according to him, were mere passages from one room to another, and at all events prove that they were not "intended for religious uses only."

We take two instances of statements, wherein the writer manifests, in our opinion, his unfitness to be accepted as a guide on church fabrics. Mr. Addy argues that the existence of "the so-called rood-loft staircase found in so many churches" proves that upper chambers were of very frequent occurrence. He adds that "most of these staircases, perhaps all, were not made for giving access to the top of the chancel screen; they led to a room over the chancel." A larger knowledge of church architecture, irrespective of almost numberless record entries, would, we think, have sufficed to convince Mr. Addy of the extravagance of such a statement. Where there is one early staircase leading to a room over the chancel, as at Warkworth—an instance not cited by the writer—it is well within the mark to say that there are a hundred of fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century date which lead direct on to the rood-loft, and could by no possibility have given access at any time to rooms over chancels.

In another place doubt is thrown on the use of sedilia on the south of the chancel for the accommodation of clergy at high mass. Mr. Addy says that such seats are for the most part found in what he terms monastic churches. There is not much in this point one way or another, but doubting the general run of his statements, we took the trouble of testing his accuracy. In two recent small volumes on the churches of Norfolk—which Mr. Addy knows, for he cites from them—the presence of old sedilia is recorded in twenty-four churches which are rectories, and only in six which are vicarages. In Kent the proportion of extant sedilia in old churches is sixteen in rectories to six in vicarages. We also looked up the figures in three or four other counties with nearly the same result.

In other respects than the fabric of churches, the writer's inferences seem to us unsound. In the chapter dealing with fortified churches, he gravely sets forth the fact, from two or three churchwarden accounts, that these officials possessed church harness or armour. He believes that such armour was for the defence of the church! Actually it was the parish armour, kept as a rule in the church, for the equipment of the men-at-arms, whom the parish was bound by various statutes to supply for State purposes. Hundreds of wardens' accounts, many of them printed again and again, afford testimony of this.

As to churchwardens, the reiterated statements that they were the representatives of the manorial lord or the governing body of the manor are flatly contradicted by scores of early pre-Reformation warden accounts, still extant, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. They were, in fact, essentially and solely ecclesiastical officials.

The early Latin titles, such as *Custodes bonorum* or *Procuratores ecclesie*, limit the office to the comparatively narrow bounds of providing for the multifarious needs of a costly system of public worship which included the sustaining of the fabric. The office was free from every kind of civil function in pre-Reformation days, and was of no sort of service to the lord of the manor. True, the wardens in country districts often administered stocks of sheep and cattle, left to the church by pious bequests; they also frequently obtained large funds, both in towns and villages, by means of church ales, or entertainments, the goods being gifts; but of these and other matters strict accounts were kept, and every penny went to the church funds. This is not a matter of one opinion or one surmise against another, but is absolutely established by the documents themselves.

It is a pity that, in these and various similar matters dealt with in this book, so much learning has been squandered in vain endeavours to bolster up what, in our opinion, do not amount to more than conjectures.

Four Stages of Greek Religion: Studies based on a Course of Lectures delivered in April, 1912, at Columbia University. By Gilbert Murray. (New York, Columbia University Press; London, Frowde.)

IN this fascinating book Prof. Murray publishes the result of speculations which have engaged him for some time. He feels that among the many interests provided for us by the old Greeks none is waxing in importance more than that of religion. In this he is perfectly right, but we are not so sure that the subject has fallen into scientific hands. The folklorists and comparative mythologists are very keen about it, but, as we have often said in these columns, a series of probabilities, or even of conjectures, is seldom convincing. We will not speak of the living, but among those who are gone is any of them, from Max Müller to Andrew Lang, regarded as a really sound authority? With these reservations regarding Prof. Murray's predecessors, we have nothing but praise for his book. His style is most attractive, his playing with all sorts of legends and stories most suggestive; and he goes far to persuade us that he has indeed determined four well-marked stages in the rise, progress, and decadence of what he calls Greek religion.

But, as might be expected, there are, in this many-sided subject, aspects which Prof. Murray has hardly touched. One that strikes us as most important is the effect of nationality on religion. There is no doubt that the theology of Homer and Hesiod replaced, as a sort of national religion, a set of older and ruder beliefs, probably local and provincial. Many of these survived in remote country parts, and are recorded by Pausanias in his *Greek Travels*, which show us that in this case, as elsewhere, older superstitions are seldom extirpated by a new creed. Any one who has read Rohde's '*Psyche*' will remember the striking way in which he explains that the savage and cruel rites at the burial of Patroclus in the '*Iliad*' are a survival of a far older and ruder stage than that of Homer. But how far is this directly the consequence of nationality? How far is the introduction of the Olympian Gods due to the conquest of Greece by the Hellenes, and the subjection, though not the extirpation, of the pre-Hellenic population?

The same thing has happened over and over again. The Christian faith of most of the peasantries of Europe is permeated by remains of heathen superstitions, which have been dressed up as legends of saints or as miracles, in spite of their manifest incongruity. We may go even further, and insist more strongly on what Prof. Murray knows very well, that the same creed, as it differs in the same people in successive centuries, differs also in different nationalities in the same age of the world. Who will say that the Christianity of the Latin races does not differ widely from that of the Teutonic? Who will say that even the English

Roman Catholic does not differ widely in creed from the Irish Celt? It is not enough to suppose that a difference of progress in civilization accounts for it all; no, there is a difference of race which centuries will not efface.

These considerations seem to us to affect deeply the subject of Prof. Murray's first two essays, and to be the main cause of the deep and radical inconsistencies which always marked the cults of an acute and thoughtful race. In his third essay—the most beautiful in this beautiful book—the difficulties are of another kind. The Greek or Græco-Roman state religion—perhaps it is best to call it Hellenistic—had become a sort of received cult, even as Christianity now is, over most of civilized Europe. As such it was accepted by the higher classes in all Hellenistic society. But, as the author shows, its inner defects caused it to fail miserably as a consolation for human troubles, as a goal for human aspirations, and so men either became philosophic sceptics or they grasped at mysteries or occult belief as a refuge from the pains of doubt and spiritual distress. But here, again, the question of nationality asserts itself. It was the Jewish nationality, with its great moral strength and its wide diffusion, which provided one solution. The cult of Isis, the cult of Mithras, both for a long time successful rivals of the Jewish God, were distinctly Egyptian and Persian, and accepted as such.

Prof. Murray is very interesting when he shows that hints of the person and work of Jesus of Nazareth were already floating about in popular belief before His advent. If the Buddhist inscriptions which assert the preaching of that faith in Syria in the generations before Christ are to be believed, they point to another important source of Christianity. Still more did the Egyptian belief that every Pharaoh had two fathers—one the God Ra, the other the previous king—tend to remove any difficulty regarding a Divine origin.

The mention of the Pharaohs reminds us of a curious citation by so learned an author. "Wendland [he tells us], in his brilliant book, calls attention to an inscription of the year 196 B.C. in honour of the young Ptolemaios Epiphanes, &c. It is a typical document of Græco-Egyptian king-worship." Then we have the opening of the text quoted, which turns out to be our old friend the Rosetta Stone, which has been a centre of discussion in Europe for a hundred years! Every recent history of the Ptolemies gives the full text with a commentary. It is no doubt a typical document, but on the problem of king-worship we hardly think that evidence from Egypt, where the thing was old and supported by the belief just mentioned, is as valuable as that from other Hellenistic kingdoms, and especially from Greece, in which Athens attained so unenviable a notoriety.

But the reader will not be disturbed by these criticisms, which we make rather out of respect for the author and his great subject than by way of detracting from the merits of his book.

Charles Dickens, Social Reformer. By W. Walter Crotch. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE purpose of this latest venture into a spreading land where gold-seekers turn and turn again the rich soil, and are rarely unrewarded, is to present, through extracts joined by critically sympathetic comment, the "social teachings" of the most popular of our great novelists. Something of the kind was done five years ago by Mr. Edwin Pugh in his book '*Charles Dickens, the Apostle of the People*'; but there is a difference in the intention of the two books which is sufficiently suggested by a comparison of the titles. Mr. Pugh regards Dickens not only as the friend of the masses, but also as one "whose greatest disability" was that he lived before thinking men had begun to give serious attention to Socialism. Mr. Crotch, while emphasizing throughout the intense desire of Dickens to improve the condition of the poor—morally and materially—and regarding him always as the enemy of every abuse that weakens or hinders the just and progressive administration of public business, shows him as the cleanser of Augean stables rather than as the destroyer thereof and constructor of new models of social architecture. Excellent use is made in the present book of the '*Miscellaneous Papers*' which, chiefly collected by Mr. B. W. Matz, are now included in the best editions of Dickens.

That the "social reformer" in question had small acquaintance with the science of political economy is freely admitted by Mr. Crotch, who holds—no doubt rightly—that, so far as Dickens understood the problem of labour and wealth, and the essential meaning of work, he was chiefly informed by intuitive sympathy. He takes the general view that whilst Dickens "was the unflinching champion of the poor, whilst he exposed evils with an undaunted courage and suffered continually abuse for his pains, he yet believed that progress would be won more by general consensus of faith and desire than by class uprising; he advocated nothing merely for the sake of gratifying the restless pruriency of innovation." Dickens was fearful, as the author notes in referring to '*A Tale of Two Cities*,' "lest the waves of democracy, through dashing too high and relentlessly upon the bulwarks of privilege, should recede the further for the effort."

The chapter on Dickens as '*The Interpreter of Childhood*' brings us into that full flood of extracts which chiefly covers the rest of the pages—extracts well chosen, adequately introduced, and thoughtfully discussed—on Education, Housing Reform, Sanitation, the Pleasures of the People, the General Welfare of the Poor; on Legal, Parliamentary, Prison, and Workhouse Reform; and on the sound basis of Patriotism.

A feature of the book is its treatment of the text of Dickens. It is stated in the Preface that the proofs have been read, and the quotations verified, by two

"enthusiastic Dickensian scholars." May we therefore assume that where the wording in quotations from the novels or elsewhere has been altered from its usual form, the alterations are intended to be emendations? if so, authority for them should have been given. Two or three instances from the many we have noted will serve to explain what we mean. For the present purpose we regard the "Authentic" edition (1905) as giving a sound text. Poll Sweedlepipe, who was a "meek little barber," is now described (p. 61) as a "neat little barber"; the "Volumnia" of Chesney Wold has become "Volumina," being so called at least a dozen times (p. 187); "people who wanted to redress grievances" are now excluded from that *clientèle* of the Circumlocution Office which was formerly "turned" up, but is now "tucked" up under the foolscap (p. 210). We know, of course, that Dickens, a few years before his death, made a good many corrections in the text of his novels, and we might fairly have been told whether there is authority for such verbal and other changes as we frequently find here.

There are no more attractive pages in this book than those in which the author deals with the treatment of the French Revolution in the writings of Dickens. Perhaps Mr. Crotch does not overstate the case when he says that as late as the time of Dickens the mass of Englishmen regarded that upheaval as a gratuitous, insane orgy, only of human interest as evidence of the ferocity and variability of the French, and that this view, which had not changed since Mary Godwin returned to tell of the horrible things that she had seen in Paris, was left for Dickens to blot out. The author describes the success of Dickens in educating the public mind concerning the French Revolution as "perhaps the most remarkable vindication of courage in a publicist that has ever taken place." Certainly he went to work in a sagacious way. As the author points out, he did not, in the novel which stands curiously apart from the mass of his fiction, gloss over the horrors of the "Vengeance" or the "Terror"; but he also showed the miserable lot of the labourers throughout the ages, the final bursting of the bondage of a terrible slavery.

In the closing pages, wherein Dickens is considered as a patriot, the author attempts to show that the novelist was the father of the *entente* with France. The case is not badly stated, though we do not believe that Dickens understood the French people well. During his visits to France he scarcely seems to have made any greater attempt to see below the surface, either of minds or matters, than the ordinary English or American tourist.

Two photographs of busts by Mr. Doyle-Jones adorn this book. The one (a frontispiece) represents Mr. Crotch, and the other Charles Dickens. We wish that the author had supplied an index.

Antichrist, and Other Sermons. By John Neville Figgis. (Longmans & Co.)

THE sermons printed here, and in some cases reprinted from the press, were preached during the past five years in various places—from Exeter to London, and Princeton to Peterhouse. "They are not sermons, but lectures," a reader told us, and, in fact, Dr. Figgis does not occupy himself in paraphrase or lengthy exposition of Biblical texts. He tackles at once the complicated problems and conditions of life in our hurried and anarchic age, and investigates the troublous position of Christianity in relation to them. He fully recognizes the Dionysiac fervour for pleasure to-day, and the increasing insistence everywhere of anti-Christian forces which have knowledge and culture behind them, and must be treated with respect. He protests against a clergy swathed in mental cotton-wool, or biased by class-feeling, as if the Church belonged to the upper middle classes. He suggests that, if the great mass "of working men disregard the Church," the cause may be that "the Church has herself largely withdrawn from the masses; or at best... has stood over against them as something foreign, a mere 'Lady Bountiful.'"

This is an instance of that candour, not spared concerning his own troubles and difficulties, which distinguishes Dr. Figgis's discourses, and brings home his message to the ordinary man. On personal immortality and the miraculous he takes, as might be expected, a firm stand.

His subtle, active intelligence is all alive with keenness concerning the needs of the day. He is learned in history, philosophy, and literature, yet he protests against the academic seclusion which breeds theory without practice, and the pride of culture. It is this exceptional equipment, perhaps, which has given Dr. Figgis a leading place among the advocates of the Christian faith. He tells us what Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells are writing; he regrets the present indifference to Tennyson; he extends his references to Mr. Kipling and Mr. Bultitude. He finds in St. Paul the very genius of knight-errantry, and claims that the Christian is "the only person with a real right to a sense of humour," in a passage which is too concise to be easily intelligible, and is an instance of that straining to say a striking thing which leads to failure.

We should be unfair, however, if we suggested that these sermons were deficient in clearness, though they are closely packed with thought. They are full of direct and suggestive hints and questions. Thus on Ash Wednesday of last year Dr. Figgis dealt with 'The True Fast' in a practical manner:—

"It is well to talk of fasting, to practise small self-denials, or to enjoy services. But what is your life as a whole? Are you just to your servants, or do you exact all your labours, in other words sweat them to the uttermost? Have you any care as to whence or how your income is obtained? Or

do you as the foundation of your ease make use of cruelty and fraud? Perhaps indeed you do not yourselves make use of them directly, but do you by careless neglect allow to the oppressors a free hand? For only as you refuse to profit by wrong and set yourself against it, can you have any true or enduring joy from your religion."

The world needs more plain talk of this sort in the pulpit concerning matters everyone can understand.

In a new edition well-known pieces by Clough and Francis Thompson should have their proper texts restored to them.

FRENCH EPIGRAM.

WE remarked recently that "the French are easily the best makers of epigram," and Mr. Solly not only quotes the opinion in his Preface, but also justifies it in his text, which is the result of more than thirty years of reading and note-taking. He gives French and English on opposite pages, so that everyone will be able to appreciate his selections. Usually he translates capably, though sometimes, as in the quotation from the *Goncourts* on p. 331, he overdoes the English.

A merit of the book is that it is not confined to the best-known authors; indeed, we imagine that some dicta have been omitted as too hackneyed to bear repetition—Buffon's, for instance, on style. We find a good deal that is agreeable and pointed from modern authors. Thus Gustave Vapereau is credited with "Le soldat sert son pays, le savant son pays et l'humanité," and "L'École normale fait des professeurs de philosophie, l'école de vie fait seule des philosophes." We rather wonder that M. Maeterlinck has supplied nothing, and that Balzac does not figure in the section on "Woman." Chamfort, La Bruyère, La Rochefoucauld, Montaigne, and Sainte-Beuve are well represented, but Napoleon is hardly at his best and briefest.

The instances of Admiral Réveillère's wisdom do not seem to us to warrant a larger selection than the total of the two Daudets, Anatole France, the two Dumas, and Victor Hugo. We should have inserted the "Tout obéit au succès, même la grammaire," and "Rien n'est stupide comme vaincre; la vraie gloire est convaincre," of the last master. Our old contributor M. Jules Claretie is credited with the saying that a theatrical company is more difficult to manage than a battalion of grenadiers. Madame de Staël, whose 'Corinne' is a mine of good things, supplies seven maxims, but we miss her "Les païens ont divinisé la vie, et les chrétiens ont divinisé la mort."

Mr. Solly seems occasionally to prefer the solid to the brilliant; perhaps it is as well, since people are grown so clever nowadays, and his title speaks of "thoughts," not "epigrams." We do not

Selected Thoughts from the French (Fifteenth Century—Twentieth Century). With English Translations. By J. Raymond Solly. (Constable & Co.)

quarrel with his well-varied selection. We only suggest that it might be enlarged. Some of the sections are undeniably short. 'Modesty' and 'Memory' have but two quotations each; then it may be said that they are out of fashion nowadays. But 'Pleasure' and 'Nature,' which are made responsible for a good deal in the twentieth century, secure only four illustrations each. Politics gets more extended treatment and includes this striking advice from Thiers: "Le premier progrès à faire quand on gouverne, c'est d'acquiescer l'insensibilité aux journaux." Mr. Balfour has long been credited with an ignorance of such writing, but other ministers seem to rejoice in advertising themselves in the press. We might add in this section,

Toute idée est mortelle à ses premiers apôtres,
and

Tels sont amis de l'ordre, et se croient convaincus,
Qui sont conservateurs pour garder leurs écus,

both from Ponsard. The 'Index of Authors' assures us that Racine, Corneille, and Molière are outside Mr. Solly's scope. He evidently prefers prose to verse. Heine comes into his anthology once, and then it is in a French prose version of 'Ein Jüngling liebt ein Mädchen,' which we do not care to remember when we know the 'Buch der Lieder.'

No one, except a conscientious reviewer, will read this book straight through: it is for odd times, to be consulted at the hazard of a page. It is full of cultured cynicism and does not offer a consistent body of advice. Even if it did, we might suspect it as mainly the work of men of letters, for what does the greatest of modern Frenchmen say of their practical ability?—

"Bon Dieu! que les hommes de lettres sont bêtes! Tel qui est propre à traduire un poème n'est pas propre à conduire quinze hommes."

Primitive Christianity and its Non-Jewish Sources. By Carl Clemen. Translated by R. G. Nisbet. (Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark.)

THE religious-historical interpretation of the New Testament is responsible for some marvellous hypotheses, and, apart altogether from the reverence due to Christianity for its sacred character and spiritual power, the examination, as an exercise in criticism, of the dependence of primitive Christianity upon other religions demands wide learning and sound judgment. Prof. Clemen shows that he has an adequate knowledge of ancient religions and an intimate acquaintance with such modern writers as Prof. W. B. Smith, who in 'Der vorchristliche Jesus' traces the designation Nazarene and the appellation Jesus to the name of a deity whose cult was known before the first Christian century. So many theories and speculations are examined that the reader of the book will probably be exhausted even while he is edified, though at the

same time he will surely be convinced that there is need for a calm and wise study of Christian origins.

Very properly Prof. Clemen investigates in his Introduction the method of religious-historical interpretation, and sets forth definite rules, among which is one that requires it to be shown in regard to any foreign idea that it was really in a position to influence Christianity, or Judaism before it, and how. Sympathy is expressed with those who make Judaism the medium of the influence which other religions are supposed to have exercised on Christianity, but the demand is made that first of all it should be proved that these religions could have affected Judaism. Prof. Clemen deals, for example, with the idea of the festivals in the cult of Attis and Osiris producing the tradition of the death and resurrection of Jesus, and declares that it is inconceivable that they could have done so without any intermediary. In the same way he points out, in regard to the transference of the Sacæan myth to the resurrection of Jesus, that there is no trace of the myth to be discovered in Judaism. The theory of Christ's descent into Hades is examined, and the suggestion of Bousset, Gunkel, and other scholars that this theory was derived directly or indirectly from Babylonian, Mandæan, or Greek religion is reviewed. Prof. Clemen asserts that only the first of these religions could have affected Judaism, and in Judaism we find no actual trace of such an expectation regarding the Messiah. "In fact," he says, "there is no plausible reason for supposing that the Jewish Messiah had any connexion whatever with the Babylonian deities of light."

An elaborate examination is made of the institution, continued observance, and doctrine of the Lord's Supper; and the conclusions reached are that the celebration by Jesus and the observance in the Church are fully explained without any thought of foreign influences, and, further, that the doctrine which the New Testament really teaches regarding the Lord's Supper cannot be derived, even collaterally or by way of supplement, from pagan sources.

There is no attempt on the part of Prof. Clemen to vindicate the historical accuracy of the whole contents of the Gospels. He admits, for example, that among the stories of the childhood of Jesus the narrative of the star guiding the Magi goes back ultimately to Babylonian ideas, also, probably, the account of the persecution of the infant Jesus by Herod. Then, too, in the story of Jesus's baptism, the use of the dove to symbolize the Spirit may originally have been borrowed from the same source. Prof. Clemen's general conclusion is, however, that the New Testament *ideas* which are *perhaps* derived from non-Jewish sources lie mainly on the fringe of Christianity, and do not touch its vital essence.

A Prince of Pleasure: Philip of France and his Court, 1640-1701. By Hugh Stokes. (Herbert Jenkins.)

THIS Prince of Pleasure was not a pleasing Prince. Philip of Orleans followed the evil example of Henri III., and even went so far in his admiration of that idol as to copy him in his character of a *dévol*. Of the Prince and his pleasures his biographer fortunately writes with discretion and at no great length. He devotes considerable space to the upbringing of the young Duke and the King his brother. We have a natural feeling of sympathy for the young Prince, who, when *Le Roi Soleil*, in the course of a boyish quarrel, poured a plate of soup over his hair, retorted by throwing the remainder of the dish at the sacred monarch's head. It was this spirited action which induced Daniel de Cosnac to become the Grand Almoner of "Monsieur," for he judged it to spring from a good heart. But it had long been, and was long to be, the tradition in France for Monsieur to lead the opposition to the Crown, and statesmen like Mazarin therefore took care to blunt the intelligence and warp the nature of one dangerously near the throne. Mazarin, with the lesson of Gaston of Orleans before his eyes, would not hear of any attempt to "make a clever man of the King's brother." Anne of Austria developed his predisposition to effeminacy by encouraging him to dress up in the clothes of a girl, and Mazarin lived long enough to see that his policy and the Queen's folly had proved successful. Monsieur's existence was completely concentrated in his jewels and his wardrobe; he became wholly subservient to his masterful brother, and an object of ridicule, contempt, and disgust to the Court. Even so, his own disreputable Court at the Palais Royal became to some extent the rival of that at Versailles. As the unworthy husband of Henrietta of Orleans, immortalized by the eloquence of Bossuet and by the negotiation of the Treaty of Dover, Philip has earned an unenviable niche in the temple of Fame. Married to this vain, unsavoury, and worthless babler, to a husband at once neglectful and desperately jealous, the gay, soft-hearted, and sentimental English princess could not hope to live untainted by scandal amidst the surroundings of so corrupt a Court. But there is no reason to suppose that her flirtations with Louis XIV., the Comte de Guiche, and even with that clever and unscrupulous scoundrel the Marquis de Vardes, were otherwise than surprisingly innocent. Through these intrigues and scandals Mr. Stokes, relying largely upon the 'Memoirs' of Madame de La Fayette, steers his way with discretion and good sense, although Mrs. Ady's brilliant and popular picture of "Madame" leaves little scope for a new study of that pathetic and charming personality. Whether Henrietta died of poison or not will never be known. If the evidence of the autopsy could be trusted, there would be an end of the matter; but the medical evidence is suspect. For our-

selves, we incline to believe that she died from natural causes, but Mr. Stokes marshals the evidence in such a way as to throw grave suspicion upon the Chevalier de Lorraine.

In an age which was distinguished by such men as La Rochefoucauld, Bossuet, Molière, La Fontaine, Boileau, and Racine, the statement on p. 134, that women like Madame de La Fayette and Mlle. de Scudéry "were superior to the men of their time," seems to require some modification. Elsewhere Mr. Stokes seems to us to underrate the ability of the Grand Monarque. The book is well printed, and illustrated with contemporary portraits.

Wards of the State: an Unofficial View of Prison and the Prisoner. By Tighe Hopkins. (Herbert & Daniel.)

THERE are some small, though none the less distressing faults in this book. It is in parts out of date and inaccurate, as where it describes the Borstal System as it was presumably some six or eight years ago. The description of prison life refers, in some details, to things of the past. The information on institutions abroad is also in some cases second or third hand, and not up to date, as where Signora Ferrero is quoted on the Massachusetts Reformatory Prison for Women and on the Penitenciarío Nacional at Buenos Ayres. The description of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N.Y., again, is quoted from the same author. We are told that the children are received over twelve years, and leave at about fifteen. The latter is, in fact, the age at which they may be enrolled as citizens.

It is not always easy to tell the source of the quotations in the book. Sometimes the name of the work quoted is given in a foot-note, sometimes only the author's name, and occasionally there is no reference at all.

It would be fair to say that the work is too long for its contents. It contains some digressions which do not seem necessary to its purpose, such as the description of the women's portion of San Quenton Prison as it used to be. Perhaps also the chapters on 'Bertillonage and the Finger-Print,' 'Crime and the Microscope,' 'Crime and the Camera,' 'The Psychologist in the Witness-Box,' 'The Police Dog,' and 'Jiu-Jitsu for the Police' might have been omitted without prejudice to, or rather to the furtherance of, the main purpose of the book.

This main purpose, if we understand it aright, is to demonstrate the truth of the following sentence on the last page but one: "It is a perfectly practicable measure to reduce the prison population by one-half. This done, a fresh campaign could forthwith be entered on." We could certainly reduce the prison population by more than half if we provided properly for epileptics, the

feeble-minded, inebriates, vagrants, and prostitutes, and if we organized efficient probationary supervision of all those for whom it was suitable. But here in itself is a pretty formidable campaign, to the details of which the author of such a book as this should surely have devoted at least a chapter or two.

Having said so much, we welcome Mr. Hopkins's book as a useful contribution to the furtherance of saner methods in dealing with criminals. Not the least powerful chapter is that on 'The Futility of Flogging,' in which, however, the author has made one slip, namely, where he says (p. 195) that garrotting "had been put down by the vigilance of the police and the due administration of the law. It was the ordinary law, with its ordinary punishments." Now "its ordinary punishments" means imprisonment, and Mr. Hopkins insists with good effect on the futility of imprisonment. Of course, people cannot indulge in robbery with violence while they are in prison; so that a few long sentences must have an effect on criminal statistics. But, on the whole, we think it would be safer to say that the garrotting wave subsided like other waves.

The author has evidently been reading reports from New South Wales; and it seems a pity that in dealing with flogging in prison he did not cite the eminent example which that State affords of the improvement of prison discipline after such punishments had been discontinued. But such arguments, even if added to this persuasive chapter, may not convince the advocates of "a good flogging."

We find it difficult to believe that any one can read this book through and maintain a firm belief in the efficacy of our law-courts and prisons. If it helps to discredit our prison system, as assuredly it will, it will do good service highly to be commended. Here are some of the author's conclusions:—

"We have no assured principles or principle of punishment. From judges of the highest courts to justices of the peace, there are upon the roll some 5,000 legal persons who have power to pass sentences. These sentences, plainly looked at, are an affair of pitch-and-toss."

"Every time that we are trying for a crime a man who has been twice convicted, we are also trying (though we can seldom be brought to admit it) both the prison system to which he has been subjected and the whole social system of which he is a member."

But, though Mr. Hopkins says that "all prison is bad," he comes to the conclusion that

"imprisonment, of this kind or that, will be the penalty for many years to come. Our business is the improvement of it. Improvement lies in two directions: special prisons, and in these a special treatment."

That he sees below the surface of ordinary controversy on this subject is shown by the following sentence:—

"Deterrent punishment and a serious effort to reform the criminal are quite incompatible aims."

The Story of Lucca. By Janet Ross and Nelly Erichsen. "Mediæval Town Series." (Dent & Sons.)

LUCCA is not one of the most popular of the "mediæval towns" of Italy; people think of it, perhaps, as providing olive oil rather than art; but it is a place with an individual history and a gentle charm of its own—one of those little Tuscan cities which those who know make a friend of. In history, as is well said by the authors of this delightful little book, the Republic of Lucca upheld the ideal of liberty, and succeeded in maintaining her independence during an age of tyranny. In architecture she marched side by side with Pisa as the exponent of an individual and decorative form of Romanesque; she has had one sculptor, the graceful Civitali; and though her native painters are few, she has attracted great artists from other States.

Still "masquerading in the guise of a forest," as Uberti described her in the fourteenth century, though few of her towers remain, and with the Apennine blue appearing through the trees which form "the green forest-walk" on the perfect circuit of her walls, Lucca hides her rugged walls and mighty bastions beneath the waving boughs of woodland greenery; hides, too, as it were within an enchanted forest, the form of her Sleeping Beauty, Madonna Ilaria del Caretto, in the bower of her Duomo. But probably now it is the Volto Santo, the great crucifix said to have been carved by Nicodemus, which draws the larger number of pilgrims to the gates of Lucca.

Mrs. Ross steers her way cleverly through the trivial and intricate history of the little Tuscan republic, and records, in the lively language of the chroniclers, the strange episodes in her unceasing wars with her neighbours—Florence and Pisa—with whom her attractions in architecture and in art still vainly contend. She gives delightful accounts of the Volto Santo and other legends, like that of Sta. Zita, most charitable of serving-maids, and writes *con amore* of her dukes and duchesses. Of Ugucione and Castruccio Castracane, "the splendour of Lucca and the ornament of Tuscany," as his epitaph proudly boasts, who built the mighty citadel of Augusta and captured the *carrocci* of Naples and Florence, and whose sword fired the imagination of Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Ross tells the story in pleasing style. It is illustrated by some apt and clever line drawings by Miss Erichsen. The reader might, we think, have been informed whence many of the most charming of these are derived—Sercambi's 'Chronicle,' if our memory serves.

Miss Erichsen is responsible for the descriptions of Lucca and her art, as well as the illustrations. She writes discreetly of the sculpture and architecture, and carefully summarizes the treasures of the Pinacoteca and Biblioteca.

Within the limits the authors set themselves, this unpretentious little book is excellent.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

Theology.

Barrett (Dom Michael), OUR LADY IN THE LITURGY, 3/6

Certain feasts in the Roman Catholic Church appertaining to the Virgin Mary are here dealt with, their origin explained, and utilized as a foundation for considerations of a general kind. The use of the word "Liturgy" is not confined in this volume to what concerns the Mass alone, but is taken to denote the Divine Office as well. The various formulas at the celebration of these feasts are explained for the sake of those readers who are not familiar with them.

Besant (Annie), MAN'S LIFE IN THIS AND OTHER WORLDS. Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House

The substance of this book is derived apparently from four lectures in Madras. It demonstrates once more the author's eloquence and gift of elucidation.

Book (A) of Devotional Readings from the Literature of Christendom, edited by the Rev. J. M. Connell, 3/6 net.

Longmans
This is an anthology of sacred and secular writings on sacred subjects. It is designed primarily for devotional reading in the home, but the compiler is sanguine enough to hope that it may be occasionally used in churches. He has adhered to a certain unity of purpose in making his selections, which cover a wide range—from the Christian Fathers to Tolstoy.

Brooke (Stopford A.), THE ONWARD CRY, Reissue, 2/6 net. Duckworth

There is no severer test of the value of sermons than their transition from the pulpit to the printed page; in the latter form they invite a criticism which is denied them in the former. The sermons in this volume (first published in 1911) have all been delivered from the pulpit; that they stand the test of republication is sufficient proof of their merits. While they naturally vary in merit, many of them are models of what a sermon should be: full of sensible reflection and logical thought, as in the case of the one on the 'Expansion of Religion by Science.' They possess, moreover, a literary quality which is refreshing.

Catholic Encyclopædia (The): AN INTERNATIONAL WORK OF REFERENCE ON THE CONSTITUTION, DOCTRINE, DISCIPLINE, AND HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, Vol. XV., 27/6

Caxton Publishing Co.
The preceding volume of this valuable 'Encyclopædia' was duly noticed in our issue of September 14th, 1912, when we drew attention to the thoroughness of the work and the high standing of many of its contributors. The present issue contains articles on 'Transcendentalism,' 'Treason' (accusations of Catholics at various periods of history), the Council of Trent, and an exhaustive treatise on 'The Blessed Trinity.' The subject of Vivisection, in its moral aspect, is also dealt with, and there are many other important contributions covering a wide range of subjects.

Chain of Prayer (A) across the Ages, compiled and arranged for Daily Use by Selina Fitzherbert Fox, 5/ net.

John Murray
Miss Fox's 'Chain of Prayer' is composed of links forged through a period of forty centuries. Ranging from Abraham to Prof. Knight and the Earl of Meath, and

from Polycarp to Archbishop Benson, she has collected a series of prayers, the studied aspirations of devotional minds directed, mainly, towards the attainment of definite ideals. The modern section of the book is much the strongest, the selections from the earlier writers and liturgies being thin, and showing no signs of acquaintance with the original literature of the subject. Miss Fox, however, does not pretend to have compiled a comprehensive or original anthology of devotion, but holds before her as the primary object of her book the practical purpose of morning and evening prayer in the home. The prayers are arranged for a course of six months, and a good Index of Subjects makes it easy to find a form of intercession suitable to emergencies in public or private life, though an unfortunate misprint in the list of contents might lead to the embarrassing result of a prayer "on the birth of a child" being read at family prayers on the occasion of a "wedding in the home." The collection is in every way suited to accomplish the author's pious purpose of helping to render prayer a greater reality in daily life.

Cheyne (Rev. T. K.), THE VEIL OF HEBREW HISTORY A. & C. Black

Dr. Cheyne's new book cannot command the interest which 'The Mines of Isaiah Re-Explored' (see *The Athenæum*, October 26th, 1912) was capable of exciting, the author's revolutionary views on Cyrus and Deutero-Isaiah, with which that work was mainly concerned, possessing a particularly striking character of their own. In point of ingenuity and originality the new publication is, however, fully the equal of any part of the series to which it belongs. The reigns of David and Solomon are deftly incorporated in the proposed North-Arabian reconstruction of Hebrew history, and a special effort is made to bring Jerusalem, Shechem, Bethel, Hebron, and other places well into line with the author's general conceptions regarding the Old Testament narratives. Our opinion remains the same. As we cannot admit the validity of the textual alterations on which the theory is based, we are unable to accept the inferences drawn from them.

Cope (Henry Frederick), EFFICIENCY IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, 5/

Hodder & Stoughton
The Sunday School is here considered as an educational institution, and teachers and officers keen on the work will find many valuable suggestions as to the best methods of carrying out their task as "educational engineers," and will be encouraged by the high estimation in which the author holds their teaching and its effects. The Sunday School is not, he insists, a "miniature theological seminary," but should be a growth of itself, suited to children, and graded according to their age.

Hall (Right Rev. A. C. A.), PREACHING AND PASTORAL CARE, 3/6 net. Longmans

Much of the substance of this book was given in lectures at the Albany Summer School for Clergymen in 1906 and 1907. The author is Bishop of Vermont, and he here offers a few hints on preaching and pastoral duties for those of a younger generation who may be entering the ministry.

Hazlitt (W. Carew), MAN CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO GOD AND A CHURCH, 6/ net. Quaritch

Fifth edition, greatly enlarged, and partly rewritten, with a new Index. Mr. Hazlitt makes a trenchant attack on the Church. He holds that "it at no period helped forward real education, and is, under changed circumstances, the greatest enemy

to human progress and welfare." He would have education entirely secularized, and he regards "church-goers and church-supporters" as "in an immense proportion fools or hypocrites." He believes that "the world may grow wiser and better by virtue of its intrinsic resources without a priesthood and the second life, which that priesthood most immorally and most impudently promises." While we agree with Mr. Hazlitt in some of his strictures, we think that he spoils his case by exaggeration.

Head (The) of the Master and the Five Symbols, written down by Carrie Crozier.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House
Excerpts taken from an Occult Library, and dedicated to "those who seek the Gate of Golden Silence."

Hooper (W. G.), THE UNIVERSE OF ETHER AND SPIRIT, 4/6 net.

Theosophical Publishing Society
An attempt to reconcile the conclusions of recent investigations of modern science with a spiritual interpretation of the Universe, as revealed by the Word of God. In his former work, 'Ether and Gravitation,' the author claimed to show that all the forms of energy of the material universe were due to vibrations and motions of the universal ether of space, and that the law of gravitation was due to the vibrations and momentum of the moving ether. In the present volume he proceeds from the point at which he left off, writing with a sincerity that commands attention.

Jinarajadasa (C.), IN HIS NAME.

Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House
There are some thoughts in this little book which are capable of a wider application than is prescribed by the tenets of any particular philosophy.

Journal of Theological Studies, JANUARY, 3/6 net. Frowde

Besides 'Notes and Studies' and 'Reviews,' this number has two important papers on 'The Gospel of Peter,' by Mr. C. H. Turner, and on 'The Resurrection Appearances,' by Dr. J. A. Robinson. In the former an answer is sought to the questions, Is this apocryphal "Gospel" an independent witness to the tradition of the Resurrection? and What is its relation to the four existing Gospels? Mr. Turner dissents from Prof. Lake's position that "Peter" used the lost conclusion of Mark, and makes a strong case for his acquaintance with all the Gospels as we have them, especially the Fourth. He holds, therefore, that "Peter" "adds nothing to the witness of the earliest tradition of the Resurrection." Dr. Robinson deals with some of the essays in 'Foundations,' which we noticed recently, and criticizes alike with ability and candour the views put forward of the phenomena of the Resurrection.

Kane (Rev. Robert), GOD OR CHAOS, 5/ net.

Washbourne
This book, says the author, is the fruit of long years of patient meditation and strenuous study, and was written more than twenty-five years ago. Since then it has lain awaiting the calmer judgment of experience. It is written in plain, outspoken language born of the author's confidence, not in himself, but in the cause for which he is fighting. His frankness commands respect, and merits attention even from those who hold views widely divergent. As an instance of the author's directness we may cite his remark on the subject of Free-Will. "Every man," he says, "with a good heart, two straight eyes, and a hard fist, knows right well that he has a will of his own."

Mason (Alfred DeWitt), *OUTLINES OF MISSIONARY HISTORY*, 6/ net.

Hodder & Stoughton

This is a brief account of missionary history from the earliest times, by the lecturer on that subject in the Union Missionary Training Institute of Brooklyn, New York. It includes interesting chapters on Apostolic, Patristic, and Mediaeval missions; missions in India, China, Japan, Africa, America, and the Pacific islands; while Mohammedan lands are treated separately. The information given is concise, and the volume should make an excellent textbook for missionary students.

Newbolt (Rev. W. C. E.), *THE MINISTRY OF THE WORD*, 2/6 net.

Longmans

In this little volume Canon Newbolt has penned what might be called a sermon upon sermons, and his sensible words should be appreciated, not only by ministers of the Gospel themselves, but also by the laymen to whom they preach. The modern tendency to introduce politics or controversial questions of the day into the dissertation from the pulpit is one to be deplored, unless they be dealt with in such a way as to make them a part of the scheme for the world's improvement; or, as the author puts it, "be approached from the side of God by those who are retained to represent His interests." Preachers who read this helpful book should derive much profit from it—also their congregations.

Romans, edited by R. St. John Parry, 3/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

The volume consists of an Introduction, the text of the Epistle, and notes. The text adopted is that of Westcott and Hort, and the notes, which are numerous, refer to this Greek text. In the Introduction, Mr. Parry indicates that the integrity of xvi. 1-23 may be doubted. He refers to a combination of two letters, to account for the connexion of that section with the genuine Epistle to the Romans, and points to a parallel in the Second Epistle to the Corinthians. Yet Prof. Menzies, in his recently published book on 2 Corinthians, shows, as many will admit, that that Epistle is a whole, and was written at one time. There is an interesting part of the Introduction dealing with Imperialism. Mr. Parry discusses the theory that St. Paul's realization of the vast unity of the Roman Empire led him to conceive of the Christian Church as providing a religious bond for its component parts; and in rejecting the idea that the Apostle thought of one imperial Church, he points to the fact that "the near return of the Lord was a constant, almost a dominating, element."

Russell (Right Hon. G. W. E.), *ST. ALBAN THE MARTYR, HOLBORN, a History of Fifty Years*, 5/ net.

Allen

This book shows signs of great care and thought in all its details, and will be read with interest not only by the regular attendants at St. Alban's, but also by many who study the life of the Church. Mr. Russell gives an excellent survey of the work of Mackonochie and his followers, and the stand they made for what they considered the rights of the Church. The description of Father Staunton is admirable, and strikes the key-notes of broad-mindedness and humanity. The frontispiece is a portrait of Father Mackonochie—a striking likeness.

Souter (Alexander), *THE TEXT AND CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT*, 2/6 net.

Duckworth

This book is divided into two parts. Under the heading 'The Text of the New Testament,' consideration is given to such

subjects as the Sources of the New Testament Text, Greek Manuscripts, and the Older Versions—Latin and Syriac. The second part, 'The Canon of the New Testament,' contains chapters on the Earliest Collections of New Testament Books, Books of Temporary and Local Canonicity, &c.

The volume is small, though the subject is great and complex, but the clear and definite presentation of facts accounts in a measure for its size and makes it most serviceable for students. The author intends the first part not merely to present as briefly as possible what students ought to know, but also to act as an encouragement to them to take up some branch of the textual criticism of the New Testament; and he confesses that he would fain allure some Churchmen from the fascinating pursuit of liturgiology, and some Nonconformists from the equally, if not more fascinating pursuit of speculative theology, to the study of the materials which exist for writing the history of the Latin Bible. It is interesting to note Prof. Souter's opinion that a great advance upon the text of Westcott and Hort in the direction of the original autographs is highly improbable, at least in our generation; and that, if they have not said the last word, they have at least laid foundations which make it comparatively easy to fit later discoveries into their scheme.

Many will find it difficult to accept the statement that, whencesoever derived, St. Paul's knowledge of his Lord's teaching was complete and exact, and difficult, too, to agree with the conclusion that the Apostle had a written compendium of Jesus's teaching. St. Paul must have known the traditions about Christ which were afterwards collected in the Synoptic Gospels, but there is no historical evidence to show that, when he wrote the first at least of the Epistles, there was any compendium which would give him a complete and exact knowledge of the teaching of Jesus. Exception may be taken to the assertion that the New Testament writers habitually use the LXX. alone. Surely the Old Testament citations in the Gospel of St. Matthew are sufficient in themselves to make a modification of the assertion necessary. The statement, too, that Christianity first influenced the middle class may be doubted. It seems to be evident from Romans xvi. that there were many slaves among those who were saluted; and we do not despise the authority of Renan, who declared that in Antioch, as everywhere, Christianity was, doubtless, established in the poor quarters of the city and among the petty tradesfolk. There is novelty, whatever truth there may be, in the declaration that the Latin-reading public of the age of Erasmus was influenced by him somewhat in the same way as the English-reading public of our day has been influenced by the writings of Mr. Bernard Shaw.

Teachers and Taught Text-Books: *THE PERIOD OF THE PATRIARCHS*, by L. Isabel Smith; and *THE UNITED MONARCHY OF THE HEBREWS*, by C. C. Graveson, 1/ net each. Headley Bros.

These two volumes are good members of the series. The writers have gone to the best authorities for their history and criticism; their plans of lessons, and the scope they propose in the way of ethical and religious teaching, seem to us reasonable and well framed; and they provide adequate material for the constructive imagination of childhood. They also realize that the teachers need information and philosophy—so to call it—beyond what they will be called upon directly to impart. Nor is there lacking that sympathetic touch and hint of personal affection for the subject without

which a text-book on a religious subject is apt to be ineffective. This part of Jewish history presents, from the child's point of view, numerous difficulties; they are dealt with fairly, and probably as successfully as is possible in a book.

Vermeersch (Rev. A.), *TOLERANCE*, 5/ net.

Washbourne

A learned disquisition from the point of view of the Church of Rome. Tolerance is discussed as a moral and social question; and the real meaning of the word, and its significance in relation to past and present events and ideals, are fully analyzed. Dr. Vermeersch concludes from his study that the rule of the Church stands for progress, and considers that France is an example of the retrogression of a nation because it has discarded that rule.

Wilberforce (Basil), *THERE IS NO DEATH*, 1/6 net.

Elliot Stock

Another of those little devotional books for which the author is well known, dealing with the immortality of the soul.

Wordsworth (John), *SERMONS PREACHED IN SALISBURY CATHEDRAL CHURCH, AND ELSEWHERE*, 5/ net.

Longmans

These sermons have already appeared in print, mostly in *The Salisbury Diocesan Gazette*, but they were well worth collecting in this more enduring and convenient form. There is also an Appendix of special prayers for various occasions.

Worsley (F. W.), *THE THEOLOGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND*, 7/6 net.

Chapman & Hall

This volume is one of a series dealing with the great Christian theologies. The series is not written primarily from a controversial point of view, but, rather, offers critical expositions. The book under notice deals with the theology of the Church of England, and aims at expounding the teaching of that Church on all doctrinal matters. In order that the reader may arrive at an understanding of the principles of this teaching, the author first traces, clearly and briefly, the history of the Book of Common Prayer and that of the Thirty-Nine Articles. Though of particular interest to Churchmen, this thoughtful work merits the attention of all serious-minded readers.

Law.

Clarke (Orme), *THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911*.
Second edition. Butterworth

Hershey (Amos S.), *THE ESSENTIALS OF INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW*, 12/6 net.

Macmillan

A clearly written and well-arranged treatise. Prof. Hershey has based his work mainly on modern or contemporary sources, and gathers up the results of most of the important recent contributions to International Law. While the text is confined to the essentials of the subject, minor and controversial details have been dealt with by an extended use of foot-notes, and the bibliographies at the end of each chapter form a valuable feature. Though brief in parts, it nevertheless constitutes a useful introduction to the subject.

Bibliography.

Book - Prices Current, Vol. XXVII. Part I., 25/6 per annum. Elliot Stock

Library of Congress, REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1911-12, 10 cents
Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Poetry.

Campbell (Nancy), AGNUS DEI, 6d. net.

Maunsell

A little volume of religious poems, some of them reprinted from *The Vineyard*.

Clarke (J. Robert), PRISON SONGS AND POEMS, 3/6 net.

Macdonald

These poems were written in Portland by the author while undergoing five years' penal servitude. As might be expected, they are full of sadness, and here and there they strike a note of real tragedy. They often fail as poetry, but, as the thoughts of a man pressed down by remorse, yet not utterly without hope, they are arresting.

Cuthbertson (James Lister), BARWON BALADS AND SCHOOL VERSES, 6/ net.

Melville & Mullen

A collection of verse published by the Geelong Grammar School, most of which was written for the school magazine. The theme in most cases is patriotic or topical, and the verses show a pleasing facility of rhythm.

Derham (Enid), THE MOUNTAIN ROAD, AND OTHER VERSES. Melbourne, Osboldstone

Miss Derham writes cultured and musical verse, and some of her rhythmical effects are charming. But her subject-matter is generally a little thin, and her emotions do not always carry conviction.

Ellis (Vivian Locke), THE VENTURERS, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net.

21, York Buildings, Adelphi

The poem which gives the title to this little volume is, perhaps, one of the least satisfactory in the book; but, even so, it displays a sense of rhythm and a gift for poetic expression which, in one or two of the shorter pieces, the author uses to full advantage.

Harrison (Cholmondeley), LEGAL LEVITIES AND BREVITIES, being Cases in Rhyme and Other Eccentricities for Law Students and Others, 3/6 net.

Cambridge, Heffer

Cowper's playful suggestion that judicial decisions should be reported in verse has not infrequently been acted upon. The idea did not, indeed, originate with the author of the 'Report of an Adjudged Case.'

How now, Ovid! Law cases in verse?

inquires Tibullus in Ben Jonson's 'Poet-aster,' and Ovid replies:—

Troth, if I live, I will new dress the Law
In sprightly Poesy's habiliments.

Sir Frederick Pollock in his 'Leading Cases done into English,' and Mr. Christian in his 'Lays of a Limb of the Law,' have shown how successfully an agreeable gift of parody may be exercised in this task. If Mr. Harrison's achievement is on a much lower level, his object is far less ambitious. Cowper claimed that "poetical reports of law cases" would be "more commonly deposited in the memory." Mr. Harrison, inspired by the same idea, originally put his rhymes together as mnemonics whilst he was studying for the Law Tripos at Cambridge. Some are rather neat. Here, for instance, are the lines in which he tersely expresses the doctrine of inevitable accident as applied in the case of 'Hammack v. White':—

In Finsbury Circus one fine night
White's new charger took a fright
And slaughtered Hammack, luckless wight!
The widow's evidence was nil
Of negligence or want of skill,
And so the Court redress denied her,
Blaming the horse, and not the rider.

But most of these jingling statements of the law possess no merit beyond their brevity. Not only does their author frankly admit their crudity, he also professes to find,

after the fashion of a special pleader, a virtue in it. "The very uncouthness of the lines," he says, "may help to impress them on the memory of the student."

Heine (Heinrich), THE BOOK OF SONGS, translated by Col. H. S. Jarrett, 5/ net.

Constable

This translation was first published in 1882 under the pseudonym of "Stratheir," and followed by a new edition in 1894. It is now issued with the translator's name.

How (Louis), THE YOUTH REPLIES, \$1 net.

Boston, Sherman & French

Like many modern verse-writers, Mr. How gathers roses; and it appears that, like Apuleius's hero, he occasionally eats them. This biographical detail is, to us, about the most interesting thing in his volume.

Macfie (Ronald Campbell), VALDIMAR, a Poetic Drama, 3/6 net.

Macdonald

Dr. Macfie has proved in his former works that he has the poet's soul and imagination. There is real music in his verse. This "poetic drama" is not mis-called, for its dramatic qualities come out strongly, even in book-form. If, as is stated, the Poetry Society are to produce the play shortly, there will be a better opportunity of judging how far those qualities will prevail when actually presented on the stage.

Rowe (Josephine V.), POEMS, 2/6 net.

Lynwood

A volume of unpretentious little pieces, many of which should lend themselves well to musical setting. The verses for children are among the best things in the book, which, as a whole, is rather commonplace in thought and diction.

Service (Robert W.), RHYMES OF A ROLLING STONE, 3/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

Mr. Service has been called the Canadian Kipling. He is certainly Canadian, but some way off his supposed model. The verse his work most resembles is, we think, that of Mr. G. R. Sims's early ballads. He tells a melodramatic story well, and expresses vigorously the primal passions of the wild. His new book is quite up to his old level, and the fact that his methods of expression are rather journalistic than poetical should not impede his access to a wide public.

Smith (George Adam), THE EARLY POETRY OF ISRAEL IN ITS PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ORIGINS, 3/ net.

Frowde

These three lectures were delivered in London before the British Academy towards the close of 1910, and the author hopes that he may one day be able to incorporate their contents in a larger work on Hebrew poetry. The first lecture deals with the Language, Structure, and Rhythms of the Poetry, the second and third with its Substance and the Spirit. An Index of Passages is included.

Philosophy.

Besant (Anne) and Leadbeater (C. W.), MAN: WHENCE, HOW, AND WHITHER, 12/

Arya, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House

A record of clairvoyant investigation into the past. The work was done at Adyar, where the authors spent some time in retreat for the purpose, and what they saw was written down by two members of the Theosophical Society. They claim to have thrown themselves back into the earliest stages by seeking for their own consciousness; and, later, to have traced the story of Man by following certain individuals through various reincarnations—always, for convenience, under the same

name. Mrs. Besant, for instance, is, throughout the ages, named Herakles, and Mr. Leadbeater, Sirius. The fact of an Occult Hierarchy, which guides and shapes, is taken for granted, and members of this appear in the course of the story. The history is wonderfully detailed and circumstantial. Man, his work and his art, is described through millions of years. As the authors state in their Preface: "The general public . . . will regard it with frank incredulity; some may think it an interesting fabrication; others may find it dull."

Monist (The), JANUARY, 2/6

Chicago, Open Court Pub. Co.

Among the articles in the current number of this American quarterly are an essay on 'Psychic and Organic Life,' by Prof. Ernst Mach; a paper on 'Fichte's Conception of God'; and an exhaustive analysis of 'Tragic Effect in Sophocles,' by Mr. Albert R. Chandler.

History and Biography.

Belloc (Hilaire), CRÉCY, 1/ net.

Swift

The latest volume of the "British Battle Series." The story of Crécy is vividly told in a style that makes easy reading.

Birch (Walter de Gray), MEMORIALS OF THE SEE AND CATHEDRAL OF LLANDAFF.

Neath, Richards

No written record remains of the first Cathedral Church at Llandaff, the ruins of which were pulled down by Bishop Urban early in the twelfth century, a new church being erected in its stead. This edifice did not extend beyond a small church, the nave of which is supposed to survive in the present presbytery. The Cathedral has passed through many vicissitudes since then, up to its final restoration in the state in which it exists to-day. The author has produced a complete history of the 'See and Cathedral of Llandaff,' with detailed accounts of its bishops from earliest times, and treats of several obscure points. The book is illustrated with photographs and drawings, and there are a number of facsimiles of documents and seals.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in Other Libraries of Northern Italy: Vol. XVIII. 1623-5, edited by Allen B. Hinds. Stationery Office

This volume ends with the death of James I., and is largely occupied with details of Charles's attempt at love-making in the Court of Madrid, the evasions and delays which occurred, and their sequel. In his excellent Preface Mr. Hinds recognizes that Gardiner has worked out the history of this period fully. Still, Gardiner had not room for the significant or interesting touches which abound in this volume, and which would, one thinks, be invaluable to an historical novelist. The Preface gives a reference to some of the plums of the book, as well as a full survey of the events and motives concerned.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1913.

Whittaker

'Dod' is the one book that the most experienced members of the House of Commons always have at hand and always consult, and it needs no praise from any one. We should have thought that there had been time to include the Barony of Latymer in its proper place, but changes in Parliament are so constant that it is impossible to keep all the information up to date. The most interesting alteration is that caused by the Irish election last week, which changed the

balance of parties, and gave the Nationalists a majority in Ulster. The biographies of some of the least-distinguished members are too long, and some of the works which they have written hardly require to be immortalized in 'Dod.'

Harvey (William), SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER IN ANECDOTE AND STORY, 2/6 Stirling, Eneas Mackay; London, Simpkin & Marshall

In 1899 Mr. Harvey published a volume of 500 pages bearing the same title as the present work of 200 pages. The new book is practically a condensed edition of the old, and carries exactly the same chapter-headings. The illustrations, fifteen in number, are, however, new. They are all interesting, and some are valuable as preserving certain features of Scottish life which have entirely disappeared. Nothing more need be said about the text than that it embodies the cream of anecdote illustrating outstanding types of Scottish life and character.

Haussonville (Count d'), LACORDAIRE, translated by A. W. Evans, 3/6 net. Herbert & Daniel

An adequate translation of a memoir, written by a member of the French Academy, of Lacordaire, the orator and preacher. The author has endeavoured to present a living picture of the man himself, the times in which he lived, and the part he played in bringing about the Catholic renaissance. It is an attractive study of a fascinating personality.

History of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, edited by John A. Henderson. New Spalding Club

The Advocates of Aberdeen are a class apart in the legal profession. For two and a half centuries their society has maintained a distinguished tradition of legal practice and public service; for their interests have not been narrowly professional, but have extended to questions affecting the social and economic welfare of the city and district of Aberdeen, and, one may say, the North of Scotland generally. While they are permitted to do the work of the solicitor as well as that of the pleader, they have the right to the highest title of the legal practitioner, and their corporation is sanctioned by three Royal Charters. The origin of their right to the title "Advocate" is somewhat obscure, but long custom has put it beyond cavil. There is a sportive anecdote, not mentioned in this history, and therefore presumably unauthentic, that during one of James VI.'s visits to the "braif town of Bonaccord" the local procurators petitioned the King for the right to style themselves advocates. It is said that one or two of the more persistent lawyers followed the British Solomon home after a banquet, and continued to urge their plea as they went along. At the door of his lodging James turned round and exclaimed: "Weel, weel, ca' yersels advocates or only ither daunt thing ye care." This may be an invention of some Edinburgh wag, for the Faculty of Advocates, the Scottish Bar *par excellence*, has always enjoyed its fling at the Northern Society. Lockhart in a slightly ungenerous sentence says: "The Attorneys of the town of Aberdeen are styled Advocates. This valuable privilege is said to have been bestowed at an early period by some (sportive) monarch." Scott relates a conversation between Lord Elibank and Lord Patrick, in which Patrick remarks that if English law had been extended all over Scotland, the Aberdeen advocates would have possessed themselves of all the business in Westminster Hall. Even James Gregory, though an Aberdonian, said that, if the Aberdeen

Advocates were allowed to practise in London, they would in seven years have the fee simple of the whole of the county of Middlesex.

The earliest records of the Society were destroyed by fire in 1721, but it is clear that the body was in existence before 1633. The Crown Charters are dated 1774, 1799, and 1862. Of these full copies, in Latin and English, are given in this history. It is a book of more than local interest, for the Advocates, who are rather remarkable for their large families, gave many distinguished sons to the public service. Of the Lumsden family one son, John Tower, "fell while leading the stormers to the assault of Secundra Bagh, Lucknow"; and of the Advocates themselves three fell in battle. They have always been enthusiastic Volunteer and Territorial officers. One Advocate, Scougal, rose to the Bench, as Lord Whitehill, and there have been forty-six Sheriffs, Sheriffs-Depute, or Sheriffs Substitute. A son of one house became High Master of St. Paul's School. Two notable houses are descended from "Delta" of *Blackwood*. Literature is well represented. That eminent jurist and Church historian Dr. Grub, late Professor of Law in the University, occupies the place of honour among the many admirable portraits which make Mr. Henderson's history valuable as an artistic as well as a legal record. Extracts from the Society's Minutes prove the jealousy with which the Aberdeen Advocates have watched over the public welfare. They have set a high standard of professional probity. Their 23 "Golden Rules" sum up the perfect practitioner in uprightness. To education their services have been unremitting. There is a quaint extract whereby an apprentice has his term of indenture extended by a year because he has attended only one session at college. He is also required to keep another session.

Minute and painstaking research has made this work practically complete. Once we note (p. 244) in a family record the absence of five out of nine children, but this seems to be the only omission in a case of easy verification. The work is mainly statistical, and one is tempted to regret that no attempt has been made to suggest the more intimate personal side of the question. For the subject is rich in humorous and quaint personality. The legal life of Aberdeen is worthy of the pen of a Scott, but as yet the city has produced no writer to crystallize her Advocates in some type as round and genial as Counsellor Pleydell himself. The material, however, is there.

Hosmer (Harriet), LETTERS AND MEMORIES, edited by Cornelia Carr, 15/ net. New York, Moffat & Yard; London, Bird

Miss Hosmer was born in Massachusetts in 1830, and became one of America's most distinguished women sculptors. She was a friend of the Brownings and of Mrs. Kendal, and of many other well-known people, and was well loved by them, as appears from their letters to her. Her own letters are delightful, full of humour and careless gaiety, well leavened with sound commonsense and human sympathy. This is a book well worth reading.

Jackson (H. C.), TOOTH OF FIRE, being some Account of the Ancient Kingdom of Sennâr, 3/6 net. Oxford, Blackwell; London, Simpkin & Marshall

The author, who is in the Sudan Civil Service, has in view the writing of a more detailed history of Sennâr, the present volume being merely the abstract of some notes compiled by him, and based on the written traditions of the Fungs, who, it is

assumed, came into Egypt in the dim past from the East. He admits that much of his account is pure conjecture, but he has devoted much time and labour to research, the result of which is a work of considerable interest.

Macgillivray (William), MEMORIES OF MY EARLY DAYS, 5/ net. T. N. Foulis

These sketches of the "hillside folk" of the Grampians have been previously published in separate little books, but their collection in this volume will be welcome to all lovers of old-world memories of fast-dying types. They stretch back over three-quarters of a century, the author being now in his ninetieth year. The charm of the book is greatly enhanced by the black-and-white drawings of Miss Preston Macgoun, the frontispiece etching of the author being an especially clever piece of work.

Marsh (Frank Burr), ENGLISH RULE IN GASCONY, 1199-1259, with Special Reference to the Towns. Michigan, George Wahr

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts of the University of Michigan in 1906, now published in extended form. It is mainly devoted to the question what sort of part the Gascon towns had in maintaining English rule in Gascony, and its aim is to trace in detail the rule of the English government in South-Western France, so far as it affected the townspeople. It seems clear that it was the action of the towns themselves that preserved this rule, and the manner in which the author arrives at this conclusion is both logical and interesting.

Orton (C. W. Previt ), THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY (1000-1233), 12/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Mr. Previt  Orton's book is a valuable piece of research in a field left untillied by English historians, partly, no doubt, because of the seeming barrenness of the soil. The early Counts of Savoy—to give them a title which they adopted officially late in the twelfth century—held by a precarious tenure various lands and dominions on either side of the Alps from the St. Bernard to Mont Cenis, and very slowly consolidated and increased these possessions. But, like their remote descendants in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, they were patient, resolute, and tactful, and this book shows in close detail how they steadily built up their power.

The basis of Savoyard strength was the possession of the Great and Little St. Bernard, the Alpine highways from Italy to Burgundy. The Burgundian seigneur, Humbert I. Whitehands, who secured the passes early in the eleventh century, allowed the Emperor Conrad II. to use them in his Burgundian campaigns. The House of Savoy became the Imperial watchdog on this indispensable Alpine route, and profited by the Imperial gratitude. A strong and loyal Savoy was necessary to an Emperor ruling over Germany, Burgundy, and Italy. The Savoyard Counts had as a rule the sense not to push their advantage too far.

The author devotes many pages to technical problems of much complexity, such as whether the deeds attributed to Humbert I. were, in fact, performed by one Humbert or two Humberts, and whether the famous Adelaide, who with Matilda of Tuscany interceded with Pope Gregory on behalf of Henry IV. before the humiliation of the Emperor at Canossa, was a single or dual personality. He presents all the evidence and all the theories, as well as his own conclusions.

But the chief interest of the book lies in its exhaustive account of the evolution of a small state out of the chaos which succeeded the fall of the Carolingian Empire. Here is a definite illustration of the necessity of feudalism such as we can scarcely find in our own history. The value of the Church as an agent of civilization is well shown, both in the work of the bishops with large secular jurisdiction and in that of the monasteries, which, after the expulsion of the Saracens from the Piedmontese Alps, made one valley after another fertile and populous again. Under Count Thomas, the able ruler with whose reign the book ends, we see the rapid growth of the larger towns like Asti, and also the actual foundation, for strategic and commercial purposes, of towns like Cuneo or Villafranca.

Mr. Previté Orton is fully conscious of these wider issues, and devotes a luminous page or two at intervals to them. His sixth chapter on the twelfth-century Savoyard State is excellent; the precise details are not to be found elsewhere in English. No mediaevalist can afford to neglect this book, which does credit to Cambridge historical scholarship. It is well indexed, and has two useful maps.

Ross (C. Stuart), FRANCIS ORMOND, PIONEER, PATRIOT, PHILANTHROPIST, 6/ net.

Melville & Mullen

Francis Ormond was the son of a Scotsman who emigrated with his family to Australia, and settled near Geelong. At an early age Francis was the head of a sheep station, and prospered by dint of hard work. His passion was education. He began by educating his own farm hands, later he was instrumental in founding Ormond College, the Presbyterian college affiliated to the University of Melbourne, and the Working Men's College in Melbourne. His interests were wide and his liberality great, and this record of his work will be read with pleasure by all who are interested in education, especially in Australia.

Select Statutes, Cases, and Documents, TO ILLUSTRATE ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, 1660-1832, edited by C. Grant Robertson, Second Edition, 10/6 net.

Methuen

Mr. Robertson has greatly improved in this new edition the useful collection of modern constitutional documents which he published nine years ago. The value of such "source-books" is universally recognized by teachers; what Stubbs's 'Select Charters' did for the early period has now been done for the whole course of British as well as American history. From the practical standpoint none of these books is more important than Mr. Robertson's, for most of his select statutes and cases have a direct bearing on current politics, and are often cited without being understood.

The first section of his book contains 72 statutes and resolutions, from the Act confirming the legislation of the Convention Parliament of 1660 to the Parliament Act. A third of these appear for the first time in this edition, and the introductory notes, which are terse and accurate, are also new. The statutes are as a rule printed in a condensed form, except in the case of the Bill of Rights and one or two other fundamental laws. The extent to which they have been repealed is usually noted. The Coronation Oath Act of 1689 is conveniently supplemented by the oath as it was framed in 1660 and in 1902; similarly, the amended Declaration against Transubstantiation of 1911 is given as a note on the Bill of Rights. In numerous instances the Protests of the dissentient peers against measures are cited. Mr. Robertson, it will be seen, is an intelligent and careful editor.

Among the statutes added in this edition are the Navigation Act—under which reference might have been made to Mr. J. H. Clapham's articles in *The English Historical Review* of 1910—the Stamp Act, its repeal, and the Declaratory Act, Pitt's Treasonable and Seditious Practices Act and its companion of 1795, the Act abolishing Slavery, and the Parliament Act. It would have been well if Sidmouth's "Six Acts" could have been given, to illustrate the temper of the times after Waterloo. But the selection as a whole has been made with discretion.

The second section contains 33 select cases: 7 of these are later than 1832, including *Stockdale v. Hansard*, *Wason v. Walter*—in which Wason is once described inaccurately as the "defendant"—and the martial-law case "Ex parte Marais" of 1902. All the cases are most interesting, especially the proceedings relating to Wilkes.

An Appendix gives a few impeachments, the resolutions of Lords and Commons as to taxation and supply, and a convenient tabular summary of the three Constitutions of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The book is well indexed, and will be invaluable to teachers and students and to intelligent politicians.

Soissons (Count de), SIX GREAT PRINCESSES, 10/6 net.

Holden & Hardingham

As is usual with him, the Count de Soissons writes with particular attention to what "democratic writers" have said about his subject. But as he finds everywhere "vice so *spirituel* and folly so charming," the injustice committed by these writers in regarding Philippe II., Duc d'Orléans, as a cipher is not apparent. We cannot regard the title of the book as justified: the Duc's six daughters were neither great nor princesses.

Special Campaign Series: AN OUTLINE OF MARLBOROUGH'S CAMPAIGNS, compiled by Capt. F. W. O. Maycock, 5/ net.

Allan

This concise and clearly written account of Marlborough's campaigns will be not only of value to military students, but also of interest to all students of history, and a source of pleasure to lovers of true romance. The nine rough sketch-maps made by the author, and placed in a pocket at the end of the book, greatly facilitate the following of the campaigns; and the chronological survey of the principal events of the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-11, will be found most useful.

Stigand (Capt. C. H.), THE LAND OF ZINJ, being an Account of British East Africa, its Ancient History and Present Inhabitants, 15/ net.

Constable

The author has spent several years in trekking about British East Africa; he has kept careful notes, and has endeavoured to draw a picture of the native and his country before the coming of the European entirely changed his mode of life. The result is a book of absorbing interest, entirely devoid of those autobiographical details with which so many books of travel are nowadays puffed out. The book begins with a brief outline of the ancient history of the country, as given in the writings of old Roman and Arab geographers and Portuguese travellers. But most interesting of all is the ancient history from Swahili sources. These are old Pate records, and are as wonderful as any story of the 'Arabian Nights.' Capt. Stigand was unable to obtain access to them, but he wrote them down from the dictation of a direct descendant of the Pate Sultans, who made notes from the documents and learnt much of them by rote.

The native history and the native life, with its customs, habits, and folk-lore, make a fascinating story. The description is clear and unexaggerated, and the book may be read with pleasure from cover to cover. There are many excellent photographs, and a map of the country in a pocket at the end.

Turquan (Joseph), THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, Authorized Translation by Violette M. Montagu, 12/6 net.

Lane

The same author's book on 'The Wife of General Bonaparte,' which we reviewed on Dec. 2nd, 1911, was chiefly concerned with showing the Empress Josephine in a new light, and one entirely at variance with that in which she has generally been regarded. The present volume, which may be looked on as a sort of sequel, has the same object in view, and, while the author is anxious to impress upon us that his sole desire is to keep to historical facts, we note, as in the case of his former work, that he continues to rely very largely on the Memoirs of the Duchesse d'Abrantès, a lady more conspicuous for her imagination than for accuracy. Frankly, we cannot see that this book was wanted; the constant harping on one string is apt to become monotonous. Whatever Josephine's failings and weaknesses may have been, she must have possessed something more in the way of good qualities than M. Turquan would allow us to believe.

War and Misrule (1307-99), selected by A. Audrey Locke, 1/ net.

Bell

A new volume in a series designed as an aid to the rational study of English history, to be used in conjunction with ordinary historical textbooks. It consists of a series of extracts, arranged in chronological order, dealing with the wars and revolutions of the fourteenth century. These have been chosen more for their liveliness of style than their absolute accuracy, being intended merely to supply data for reference.

Geography and Travel.

Footner (Hulbert), NEW RIVERS OF THE NORTH, 7/6 net.

Fisher Unwin

This "yarn of two amateur explorers" is fresh and ingenuous, and is copiously illustrated with excellent photographs. The two set out from Edmonton, Alberta, and travelled via the rivers Fraser, Peace, and Hay to the Alexandra Falls, returning to Edmonton by a more easterly route. They met with a good many adventures and mishaps, but not more than were to be expected on such a trip, and they evidently enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

Semple (Ellen Churchill), AMERICAN HISTORY AND ITS GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS, 12/6 net.

Constable

Though only now made accessible to British students, Miss Semple's work was published in America so long ago as 1903. In relation to some of the subjects treated, that is a considerable stretch of time, yet the well-grounded, scientific character of the book secures it against becoming out of date in any essential matters. The geographical factors of American history have either done their work, which so becomes a subject for definitive narrative and description, or they constitute an actual situation which is a subject for study, opinion, and forecast. All except the last two chapters come under the former heading, and show how the political formation and progress of the people, its expansion over the continent, and its characteristic economic and social development in different regions have been determined by the influences of mountain-range and pass, river and valley, coast-line, lake, and plain. Students of history can

see how the Appalachian barrier which for nearly two centuries kept the English colonists cooped up against the sea-board was just what secured to them ultimately the reversion of the continent. Or here, again, they will see, probably for the first time, how New England's lack of navigable rivers, and of an inviting agricultural back-country, determined not only her grouping into small towns on the sea-coast or at the fall-line of the rivers—and therefore her specialization in fisheries and manufactures—but also her comparatively provincial outlook and feeling, early and late. Miss Semple would probably not resent being called a pupil of Ratzel and Shaler, and certainly either of these great authorities on anthropogeography would be proud to acknowledge a follower fully equipped with relevant knowledge, and the intellectual gifts proper not only to good scientific, but also to good historical writing. She has in addition a sense of humour.

Synge (J. M.), IN WICKLOW AND WEST KERRY, Pocket Edition, 2/6 net.

Maunsell
This completes the new eight-volume edition of Synge's works. If these reprinted articles are the least noteworthy of his compositions, lovers of Synge will nevertheless find in them many pleasant echoes of his plays.

Sociology.

Ireland's Hope, a Call to Service, 1/6 net.
Student Christian Movement

The record of a conference of Irish students, held in Queen's University, Belfast, January 2nd-7th. The object of the conference was to encourage among Irish students a study of their country's problems and needs. The subjects dealt with include Social Problems, Social Evils, Education and Regeneration, and National Sins and their Remedy.

Public-House Reform: THE PEOPLE'S REFRESHMENT HOUSE ASSOCIATION, LTD., 6d.
The Association

An illustrated handbook giving a short historical summary of the public-house reform movement. The Association was founded in 1896 by the Bishop of Chichester, and now controls 113 licensed houses. The illustrations show that some of them are attractive.

Education.

Bate (R. S.), THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, 2/6 net.
Bell

This treatise on the teaching of English literature is the outcome of practical experience, and is addressed principally to those who, without special training, have to teach it as a subsidiary subject. The author has a broad view of the possibilities and scope of this branch of education, and his policy, if not strikingly original, is sound.

Green (J. A.), LIFE AND WORK OF PESTALOZZI, 4/6
Clive

Equipped with this volume and the excellent selection from Pestalozzi's writings which its author published last year, the English reader can arrive at a satisfactory understanding of his career, aims, and achievements. He is among the martyrs of education, meriting, indeed, such a tribute as Browning bestowed on his "grammarians." This much Prof. Green's brief biography assures us. For fifty years Pestalozzi toiled with the utmost assiduity and self-denial, often misunderstood and thwarted. He lived to see the very school at Yverdon which won him a European reputation broken up by internal disunion. He left it, only to pass the closing

years of a long life harassed by the bitter attacks of his opponents. But succeeding generations have established his memory far above the recriminations of his now forgotten critics. He is remembered no less as a philanthropist than as an educational reformer. He devoted himself unsparingly to the children of the poorest classes; while his principles, as we lately took occasion to remark, have permeated and vivified the whole body of educational theory. He kept an open mind, never supposing that the last word on his great subject was said; and the deeply interesting accounts of him by contemporaries, included in this volume, amply attest that his moral qualities were even greater than his intellectual gifts.

Harvard University Catalogue, 1912-13.

Harvard University

A publication similar to our own University Calendars, containing a list of Fellows, Official Instructors, and Students, detailed information with regard to scholarships, prizes, and degrees, and the various schools and laboratories. A description is also given of the museums belonging to the University, of which there are several besides the University Museum itself.

Philology.

Jones (Daniel) and Woo (Kwing Tong), A CANTONESE PHONETIC READER, 5/
Hodder & Stoughton

An illustration of modern phonetic methods applied to the study of languages of the Chinese type.

Pocket-Dictionary (A) of the Latin and English Languages: First Part, LATIN-ENGLISH, compiled by Prof. Karl Feyerabend.
Grevel

An excellent little Dictionary which might well be adopted in schools. In view of its size it manages to include a great deal, and it has as Preface a little 'History of Latin Sounds,' which is sufficient to give an idea of Latin pronunciation so far as it can be ascertained. Pieces of Cicero, Horace, and Catullus are transcribed phonetically, with accentuation and division of syllables.

Wood (Rev. C. T.) and Lanchester (Rev. H. C. O.), A HEBREW GRAMMAR, 5/ net.
Kegan Paul

The authors explain that the preparation of this 'Grammar' is to be regarded as "an attempt to supply a want suggested by the experience of two Lecturers for the first part of the Theological Tripos at Cambridge"; and there can be no doubt that the result will be found useful by a much wider circle of students than those in whom the instructors were primarily interested. Care has been taken to introduce the reading and translation of sentences as early as possible, so as not to overburden the mind with grammatical technicalities and mere memory-work. Among the Appendixes designed to convey important additional information is one entitled 'Some Notes on the Hebrew Vowel System by Professor Kennett,' which will be found specially helpful. It is, however, not correct to say that "in every case" the original long *a* has been modified in Hebrew into *o*. Exceptions are by no means rare, as can be seen from, e.g., the Grammar of Gesenius-Kautsch, p. 233 (Oxford edition), which the authors rightly describe as the "vade mecum" of every Hebraist. We have noted some misprints, which, however, the student will easily correct for himself.

School-Books.

Black's Sentinel Readers, Book VI., by E. E. Speight, 1/9

The latest volume in this excellent series of Readers, designed to widen the sympathies of boys and girls through the medium of the ordinary reading lesson. The extracts are well chosen, and a number of coloured illustrations enhance the interest of the text.

Children's Classics—PRIMARY: TALES FROM GRIMM, told anew by Alice M. Bale; NURSERY RHYMES, selected by A. E. F.; LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, AND JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, told anew by Alice M. Bale, 2d. each.
Macmillan

Old favourites retold in simple language, and printed in large clear type suitable for very young readers.

Elliott (M. S.), AN ELEMENTARY HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES, 1/6
Black

The value of historical geography as a separate subject has only lately been realized, as is shown by the fact that no comprehensive textbooks on the subject have as yet appeared. The present volume, though a condensed sketch, indicates what can be done in the direction of teaching geography by means of history, and vice versa.

Foakes-Jackson (F. J.) and Smith (B. T. Dean), A BIBLICAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS, 3/6 net.
Cambridge, Heffer

The story of the New Testament in historical form, designed chiefly to give young students a general view of the books of the New Testament before they undertake the study of any one of them. The idea is good, and well carried out both as to matter and arrangement. Dr. Foakes-Jackson is a master of lucid exposition, and is assisted by a scholar of his college who is now Vice-Principal of the Clergy Training School at Cambridge. There are maps of Palestine, Herod's Temple, and St. Paul's journeys, and we are glad to see a Bibliography as well as ample Indexes.

Macmillan's Reform Arithmetic—TEACHER'S BOOK: V. GIRLS' EDITION, by Pollard Wilkinson and F. W. Cook, 9d.

We have nothing but praise for this little book. The exercises are well chosen, and should interest girls, while the hints to the teacher should prove of great use.

Fiction.

Applin (Arthur), A LOVE STORY, 6/
White
A tale presumably intended to be exciting, but devoid of distinction. "Omnia vincit amor," whispers the hero on p. 258, and this is typical of the writing throughout.

Bazin (René), THE REDEEMER, 6/
Stanley Paul

On the surface this is merely a romance in which an assistant mistress in a French village school is drawn towards a young slate-quarryman and reacts upon him as a powerful redeeming influence, but the author's portrayal of the conflict between those of his countrymen who regard the Church as the adversary of popular enlightenment, and those to whom the schools are merely forcing-grounds for atheists, is the arresting feature of the book. The subject is a heavy one for treatment in a novel, and the translator's work is by no means perfectly done.

Brebner (Percy James), THE LITTLE GREY SHOE, 6/
Hodder & Stoughton

All that custom demands of the Ruritanian romance is provided here with as much zest as though the book were the first of its kind to see the light—international complications, plots and counterplots of

Church and State, beauty in distress, knights to the rescue, and a well-kept secret disclosed only in the penultimate chapter.

Danby (Frank), CONCERT PITCH, 6/
Hutchinson

The heroine is the daughter of a parvenu, and marries out of pique a young composer. Her troubles as the wife of a genius form the theme of the book, which is written in the author's well-known style. It is full of vivacity, but somewhat crowded with detail.

Gull (Ranger), MURDER LIMITED, 6/
Werner Laurie

Time was when we could obtain our shockers at a shilling, but nowadays many of them flaunt themselves as six-shilling novels. The villain of this one—a Japanese—is aptly described on the cover as "diabolical"; but the author's style is too lurid, and, to alter Lewis Carroll's Carpenter, "the crime is spread too thick."

Hope (Lilith), SIMOON, 6/
Swift

A long novel, mainly related in the first person by a neurotic woman. It is not without skill, and those who persevere will find some clever character-sketching in the later stages. The book could, however, have been reduced by half with advantage.

Hughes (Rupert), EXCUSE ME! 6/
Palmer

An American farce of a train journey from Chicago in a San Francisco "sleeper." The passengers, consisting of an eloping couple, some husbands and wives, divorced husbands and divorced wives, and others, get jumbled up into a nightmare of complications, hideous or amusing according to one's point of view. It is all very breathless and very American.

Lucas (St. John), THE LADY OF THE CARNARIES, 6/
Blackwood

Mr. Lucas's short stories are the real thing, and not mere anecdotes. Here he has achieved the difficult task of presenting his characters so that they actually live. There are seven stories altogether, of which, perhaps, 'The Bridesmaid' is the best. 'The Unfortunate Saint' is a clever and humorous fable. The last story, 'Troubles with a Bear in the Midi,' is the weakest. Literal translation of conversation from the French is humour of a lower order than we expect from Mr. Lucas.

Malling (Mathilda), THE IMMACULATE YOUNG MINISTER, 6/
Constable

No suspicion of a Swedish origin would arise here were it not that note is made of the fact that the story is "translated from the Swedish by Arthur G. Chater." It is closely concerned with the men who dominated affairs in the hey-day of "Prince Florizel's wild-oat sowing," is pleasantly written, and in the marriage of its two chief figures depicts a union of more than common interest. The Minister of the title is the younger Pitt.

McKeon (Norman), THE GATE OF TOMORROW, 6/
Cassell

Though it suffers from a plethora of idealism, this tale of the relations between three decent Australian colonists, a bad one, and a woman with a past is drawn to a fine conclusion.

Mitchell (Edmund), TALES OF DESTINY, 5/
net. Constable

These stories are represented as told at the gates of Fathpur-Sikri, one night when Akbar was at the summit of his glory, by a group of soldiers, travellers, and others. Mr. Mitchell has notably succeeded in giving an Oriental effect. Told from various points of view, the stories convey a sense of finality, spoilt neither by the horrors nor

by the breathless transitions from one set of conditions to another that detract from the interest of many books of this nature.

Montague (Margaret Prescott), LINDA, 6/
Constable

An American idyll. Linda is a country girl from the South, fresh and charming and uneducated. Her story is well and prettily told, and after seeing her through many troubles, we leave her on the most likely path to happiness.

Oxenham (John), MARY ALL ALONE, 6/
Methuen

We were tolerably sure when Mary's lover was reported missing in a frontier war, and his body could not be found, that he would turn up fresh enough at the end of the book; and we were not disappointed. Mary's adventures, when suddenly bereft of relations and fortune, make a fairly interesting story, which cannot, however, be pronounced an advance on the author's last work, and in places shows signs of haste.

Reynolds (Mrs. Fred), THE GRANITE CROSS, 6/
Chapman & Hall

Mrs. Reynolds is steeped in the tradition, language, and colour of the Cornish land and people, of whom she writes so pleasantly. The fisherman-artist transplanted from the place of his growing, and enthralled by a mean-souled girl of superior social position, is a little suggestive of the limelight, for all the magnificence of sea and sky with which we are encouraged to connect him; but, this accepted, the story remains one of characteristic warmth and vivacity—thoroughly wholesome and breezy.

Ridley (Lady), MARGARET FYTTON, 6/
Chapman & Hall

A novel which probes no vexed question, but reflects in its pleasant pages a desire to spin an entertaining romance. The marriage of disinherited Margery to the cousin who succeeds to the estate which she seemed destined to possess is, from the first, the too obvious goal towards which the chain of circumstance leads, but this weakness of plot is forgotten in the fluent dialogue and excellent characterization.

Snaith (J. C.), AN AFFAIR OF STATE, 6/
Methuen

If England ever needs saving from the effects of a general strike, we feel safe in prophesying that the material will not be found in the efforts of a king and a minister who discuss matters to the accompaniment of brandies-and-sodas, or in the devotion of a woman, part of whose time is taken up with Pomeranian dogs. Syndicalism, in fact, is not a subject for Mr. Snaith, who is best in romance and fantasy. We suspect him of having had his tongue in his cheek while he was writing, a suspicion strengthened by his naming his commander-in-chief Mitchener—or has Mr. Snaith still to enjoy an introduction to Mr. Shaw's Press Cuttings?

Stacpoole (Margaret), MONTE CARLO, 6/
Hutchinson

When all the threads of tragedy are rather ostentatiously paraded, and it does not occur, there is apt to be a sense of flatness. On receiving a cheque for some hundreds from her publisher, a wife determines that she and her husband will flee from their sordid surroundings in Paris and for a time find a place in the sun. The wife, snatched from a parsonage, is put out before the journey begins by her husband's travelling companions. His forgetfulness for her comfort soon extends to losing her money in gambling and spending the greater part of a night in another woman's company. The wife meanwhile consoles herself with

another gentleman. His intentions, however, are so honourable that he engineers a reconciliation between husband and wife. With this and a sudden access of money the book closes, just where a reader would expect the real tragedy of an ill-assorted couple to begin.

Truscott (Parry), HILARY'S CAREER, 6/
Werner Laurie

Hilary's mother wishes him to be a sailor, while his father desires him to go into the publishing business. He himself inclines to the former career, and, as his parents' marriage is found to be illegal, his mother, having full control, is able to gratify his yearning for the sea. The author writes well, but is hardly here up to her usual level.

Tweedale (Violet), THE HOUSE OF THE OTHER WORLD, 6/
Long

The story of a haunted house, sufficiently well done; but the author's colossal supply of rhetoric will probably damp the ardour of most readers.

Webbing (Peggy), THE PEARL-STRINGER, 6/
Methuen

A pleasant story centring round the experiences of a girl who strings pearls. Many quaint characters have their being in its pages, including a manly hero. We are uncertain whether the pearl-stringer is to be pitied or not.

Wynne (May), THE DESTINY OF CLAUDE, 6/
Stanley Paul

A tale of France in the sixteenth century, containing the usual more or less exciting adventures considered necessary to its period by the romantic novelist. The French which occurs at intervals might have been revised more carefully.

General.

Abrahams (Israel), THE BOOK OF DELIGHT.

Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society. Addresses delivered to Jewish audiences. One or two have already appeared in print, but these have been extended and revised for inclusion in the present volume. 'The Book of Delight' referred to in the title is that written by Joseph Zabara about the year 1200, and of this work Mr. Abrahams gives an interesting account. The papers are meant for popular perusal, and those entitled 'The Solace of Books' and 'A Handful of Curiosities' have a general appeal. We hear, for instance, of the Hebrew of Milton and George Eliot.

Imperial Institute Bulletin, DECEMBER, 1912, 2/6 net. John Murray

Insurance Register (The), 1/
Layton

Contains a summary of the revenue accounts and balance-sheets of British Life Assurance institutions, together with information regarding American and Colonial offices and other insurance matters.

Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, JANUARY, 2/6 The Society

Besides containing an account of the official proceedings of the Society on December 17th, 1912, and the Presidential Address delivered on that occasion by Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth on 'The Use of the Theory of Probabilities in Statistics relating to Society,' the present issue has an interesting article on 'The Rate of Interest on British and Foreign Investments,' by Mr. R. A. Lehfeldt, as well as one on 'The Consumption of Alcoholic Liquors in the United Kingdom,' by Mr. A. D. Webb.

Loti (Pierre), CARMEN SYLVA AND SKETCHES FROM THE ORIENT, translated by Fred Rothwell, 4/6 net. Macmillan

Pierre Loti is not easy to translate well. This is said in no spirit of carping

at Mr. Rothwell's work, he has made a good job of it; but it is a thankless task to reproduce the brilliant colouring and delicate sentimentality of the French author in our more matter-of-fact tongue. The first two essays on Carmen Sylva deal with a forgotten scandal, and most readers will prefer the author on his familiar ground of Turkey and Japan.

Lucas (Sir C. P.), GREATER ROME AND GREATER BRITAIN, 3/6 net. Frowde

The rapidity of change in the public conception of Empire is amazing, even when comparison is made with times as recent as those of Cobden. We hope, therefore, that before many years have passed the statesmanlike views expressed by the author of this book will obtain the popularity they deserve. By means of the comparison he has undertaken, he is able to lay emphasis on the peculiar conditions of our own Empire, pointing out with clearness and vigour its strength and weakness, and the forces that make for both.

Oppenheim (L.), THE PANAMA CANAL CONFLICT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 2/6 net. Cambridge University Press

The author has made a comprehensive study of the differences between Great Britain and the United States arising from the interpretation of certain clauses of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. He states the arguments which are brought forward on both sides, and as a result arrives at the conclusion that the United States cannot consider herself entirely unfettered in the use of the Canal. He adds some general arguments in support of this conclusion, while expressing his confidence that the matter will be satisfactorily settled by arbitration.

Rivers (W. C.), WALT WHITMAN'S ANOMALY, 2/6 net. Allen

A book the sale of which is restricted to members of the legal and medical professions. The author makes out a strong case, based on both internal and external evidence.

Robins (Gertrude), MAKESHIFTS AND REALITIES, 1/. Werner Laurie

'Truth' Cautionary List for 1913, 1/ Truth Publishing Co.
A recapitulation, in volume form, of advice and information regarding persons or companies given from time to time in the columns of *Truth*. New matter has been introduced, and out-of-date affairs eliminated. The list, which comes down to 1912, is one which well repays attention, summarizing as it does one of the most useful sides of *Truth's* activity.

Wyatt (H. F.) and Horton-Smith (L. Graham H.), BRITAIN'S IMMINENT DANGER, 6d. net. Imperial Maritime League
Second edition.

Pamphlets.

Arundale (G. S.), THE WAY OF SERVICE. Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Pub. House
A little book of maxims, for the most part gathered from the author's own experience.

Horniman Museum and Library: A HANDBOOK TO THE CASES ILLUSTRATING ANIMAL LOCOMOTION, 1d. L.C.C.

An interesting little handbook, written by Mr. H. N. Milligan, the Zoologist of the Museum, and edited by the Advisory Curator, Dr. A. C. Haddon. Eight sorts of locomotion are illustrated, from swimming to flying.

Knott (John), MURDER BY POISONING. Reprinted from *The St. Paul Medical Journal*, September, 1912.

FOREIGN.

History and Biography.

Bibliothèque Française: MONTAIGNE, par Pierre Villey; NAPOLEON, par E. Guillon, 1fr. 50 each. Paris, Plon

M. Pierre Villey, whose doctor's thesis was on the subject of Montaigne, has written a remarkable study on the mental evolution and personal experience of his author, illustrated (according to the plan of this excellent series) by a chain of extracts from his book. While this little volume will not replace the complete work in the affections of lovers of Montaigne, it will prove a useful introduction for the general reader.

M. Guillon's able little monograph takes account not only of Napoleon's writings and speeches, but also of the memoirs and correspondence to which they gave rise.

Geography and Travel.

Huret (Jules), EN ARGENTINE: DE LA PLATA À LA CORDILLÈRE DES ANDES, 3fr. 50. Paris, Charpentier

To judge from a chart of his travels, the author must have spent a busy time in Argentina, for he seems to have gone everywhere. In a series of papers (most of which have appeared in *Le Figaro*) he describes with vivacity his impressions of this rapidly developing country. Though his outlook is decidedly French, he supplies an amazing amount of useful knowledge, which intending settlers would do well to assimilate.

Sociology.

Beer (M.), GESCHICHTE DES SOZIALISMUS IN ENGLAND.

Stuttgart, J. H. W. Dietz Nachf.
The author has produced one of the most substantial histories of the Socialist movement in England that we have seen. Characteristically German throughout, it begins with an inquiry into origins, sufficiently wide in its scope to contain brief studies of Grotius and Puffendorf. Thence we are led, by easy stages, to the exciting days of early Radicalism and the London Corresponding Society—the movement which gave the world Thelwall's amazing lecture-tours and Spence's weekly 'Pig's Meat'; or, Lessons for the Swinish Multitude. It was in these, the first years of a conscious working-class organization for political purposes, that the Feminist movement may be said to have come into existence. It was the day of individual pioneers. Before the Chartist movement united the activities of social reformers, the lack of common purpose makes an historian's task particularly difficult. Mr. Beer's researches have enabled him to summarize the work of more than twenty of these pioneers.

The second part of his book is the more important, for it offers the first satisfactory history of Chartism. Gammage's History, written by a Chartist, was the work of an observer none too competent, yet has, for want of a better, remained the chief authority. Perhaps the most interesting chapters of this part of the book are those describing the early stages of Syndicalism. In the very year of the passing of the first Reform Act arose the threefold dogma of Syndicalism—the futility of Parliamentary action, the trade union as the regenerator of the people, and the general strike.

Chartism died out with its leaders, and during the sixties and seventies Socialism was dormant. But the work of J. S. Mill and Marx was fashioning the movement of the coming decades. The influence of the two writers on each other seems to have been negligible, and it is almost certain that they never met.

Down to the most recent squabble in the Fabian Society the author has pursued his patient researches. We trust that his book will be translated into English; it is impartial, well written, and has occasional touches of humour.

Philology.

Ilias cum Prolegomenis, Notis Criticis, Commentariis Exegeticis, Vol. I., edited by J. van Leeuwen, 9m. Leyden, Sijthoff

The text of this edition is somewhat of an improvement on that which Prof. van Leeuwen published many years ago along with Dr. Mendes da Costa. A considerable quantity of new material in the shape of papyri has been utilized, and some corrections made since by other scholars have been adopted. But Prof. van Leeuwen still clings obstinately to his heresy about the augment, though it is safe to say that not a single scholar of any reputation agrees with him, and it leads him into frequent grammatical monstrosities, such as the form *ἵσκε*. Many other points in the conjectural restoration of a primitive text of Homer must, of course, remain doubtful, but the attempt is at least interesting. The novelty of his edition, however, is the commentary. The swing of the pendulum is at this moment towards an extreme unitarian position as regards the composition of the *Iliad*, and Prof. van Leeuwen, protesting that he never really was a Wolfian, writes from this point of view, taking a special interest in explaining away alleged discrepancies. To this end he resorts to violent measures sometimes, as in altering the text at vii. 477 and viii. 55, because the poet evidently meant the farewell of Hector and Andromache in the Sixth Iliad to be final, and so Hector must not be allowed to return to the city before his death. He also aims largely at explaining geographical questions and *Realien*, and enabling the reader to understand the situations imagined by the poet. His treatment of difficulties is somewhat hasty and superficial in some cases; for example, in what he says about xi. 665-762 he utterly ignores many of the serious objections to the whole passage, and declines to discuss the troubles involved in the names of the towns in Elis. But generally the notes are interesting, learned, and accurate.

Inama (Vigilio), OMERO NELL' ETÀ MICENEA, 3 lire 50. Milan, Hoepli

This work forms easy and pleasant reading, but will hardly do anything to advance our knowledge of Homer. The author maintains the thesis that the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, two poems composed each by a single author almost exactly as we now have them, were written in European Greece, probably the Peloponnese, before 1000 B.C., and were handed down in written copies to the historical age. The great defect of his treatment of this somewhat startling position is that he entirely ignores all difficulties that may be raised against him, and gives only one side of the question. For example, he tries to minimize Homer's knowledge of Asia Minor, on which point we should recommend him to peruse Dr. Leaf's fascinating 'Troy,' and asserts that his knowledge of the Peloponnese "appare molto più piena e sicura" (p. 92). Who would guess from his exposition of this theorem that most scholars regard the journey of Telemachus across the Peloponnese as involving very great and serious difficulties? If the author wishes to convert others to his views, he must grasp the questions more firmly and pay particular attention to the opposing evidence.

Thomas (Emil), STUDIEN ZUR LATEINISCHEN UND GRIECHISCHEN SPRACHGESCHICHTE, 4m. Berlin, Weidmann

Thirty-six papers, mostly on words and phrases in later Latin, which show wide knowledge in the critic. His citations of parallel passages are remarkable. He is specially at home in Apuleius and Petronius, and treats puzzles which are beyond certain solution with great ingenuity. We notice also with pleasure that he applies his learning to defending texts against emendation. Thus he establishes the genuineness of "*sincerissima cupiditate*" in Porphyrio's comment on Horace, 'Sat., i. 6, 30, and "*veracem spinam*" in Dracontius, 'De Origine Rosarum,' which Baehrens has altered. Some of the best work here concerns the transliteration of Greek into Latin, which often results in odd forms.

Literary Criticism.

Winternitz (M.), GESCHICHTE DER INDISCHEN LITERATUR, Vol. II. Part I., "Die Literaturen des Ostens," 7m. Leipzig, Amelang

This work is a continuation of Dr. Winternitz's 'History of Indian Literature,' the first part of which appeared five years ago as No. 9 in the Leipzig series of short treatises on the literatures of the East. Having studied the Veda, the Popular Epics, and the Puranas in his earlier volume, the author—a well-known Oriental scholar—passes on in this book to the consideration of Buddhist literature, a branch of the subject which until recently had been much less fully investigated, though it is by no means less interesting or important. The present state of our knowledge, as Dr. Winternitz admits in his Preface, is such that it is a bold venture to write any general history of Buddhist literature, despite the fact that the Buddhist writings are the first to fall within the historic period, since the date of Buddha's death has now been established with comparative certainty. This book is richly stored with translated extracts from the originals, and deals at length with the Tipitaka, including the numerous sayings, parables, and discourses recorded of the Master himself; then with the works written in Pali, but not accepted as canonical; and finally with the numerous Buddhist writings which are written in some form of Sanskrit. At the close of the book the author briefly discusses the contributions of Buddhist writers to the literature of the world, together with the vexed question of the connexion between the Buddhist and the Christian gospels; and these pages are among those which will interest the general reader. It should be added that Dr. Winternitz has combined thoroughness with a clear and simple style in a way rare in German works of this nature, so that his book, though mainly intended for special students, may well appeal to a wider public.

Fiction.

Marsol (Jean), DJELAL, HISTOIRE TURQUE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Champion

Yvonne de Villemaure went to Constantinople, where she had relations in the diplomatic circle, for distraction from the melancholy which had settled on her as the result of an unhappy early marriage. The balls and bridge-parties of Pera and Therapia proved wearisome. She felt drawn to the strange country and its people. She made the acquaintance of a Turkish officer, Jelal Bey, of the same melancholy and romantic cast of temperament, who showed her scenes of interest, and taught her to appreciate and know his people. The outcome of their friendship is a charming love-affair, the tragic end of which in a small riot is

quite in keeping with the Turkish character. The one thing in her lover which repels Yvonne is his indifference to bloodshed, his resignation to the sight of it where interference would be obviously useless—a trait of fatalism, not of inhumanity.

The book is ill-constructed as a novel, the descriptive portions at the outset being much too long. But the descriptions, both of scenery and persons, are occasionally memorable; the scenes of enthusiasm consequent upon the Young Turk revolution are well depicted; while the author gives a sympathetic reading of the Turkish mind, its chivalry, its love of beauty, and its calm.

SIGNED OR UNSIGNED CRITICISM?

"Why, after all," asks Mr. J. P. R. Marichal, "should there be anonymous critics any more than anonymous authors?" The answer is simple: because authorship should be personal, criticism impersonal. A writer of books ought to put his individuality into those books; to turn to the best use the originality of his ideas, his powers of expression, and his capacity for research. It is, or should be, the business of the critic to interpret the result to the public; to tell the world how much in the work before him is new, how far it is invested with style, and whether the subject has been adequately or inadequately treated. He is less an individual than the representative of scholarship and knowledge brought to bear upon a particular product of the brain, and acting in obedience to the traditions of a particular paper. If criticism were to be generally signed, there would be an end to editorship. In his own interests and those of his proprietor, the editor would feel it his duty to steer his signing contributor clear of libel, but it is difficult to see what right he would have vitally to alter that contributor's opinions, even if he felt that those opinions were biased.

I see that Mr. Bodley pities the poor working critic because, being anonymous, he does not get the credit due to his learning and acuteness. He is wasting his sympathy, for we are much better off as we are. If we were always signing our reviews, we should either be compelled to confine ourselves to vapid eulogy or we should be involved in an endless series of personal squabbles. The unsigned system permits liberty of opinion, and goes far to keep Della Cruscan fratricides under. I do not say that personal spite never lurks in an anonymous review, but, after all, the author has always the right of reply, and a very stringent law of libel to back him. In France libel counts for little, but in cases of extremity resort is made to the duel. In an imperfect world our own smooth custom seems better calculated to further both the profession of authorship and the business of criticism.

A WORKING REVIEWER.

WHILE admitting that signed criticism is occasionally desirable, when such criticism is of a nature to raise controversy or in the case of highly technical and learned work, all novelists, I think, would deprecate it as a general rule. Where reviews of fiction are habitually signed, the legitimate pride of the critic in his work is apt to degenerate into the bastard pride of the signatory in his reputation for discernment or fine writing; reviewers tend to become high priests, and high priests slay the prophets automatically. Either they entrench themselves in academic convention, despising the spontaneous products of the time, or they struggle to discover some new prodigy each week, and have no eyes for merit of a sober kind. The author who desires success is moved to

court them personally; so is the publisher. Close rings are formed, excluding wayward genius, which it should be the object of a literary authority to welcome and encourage, though it come in rags.

Anonymous criticism has, no doubt, its disadvantages; but nothing to compare with these. Though it may sometimes allow the fool to sit in judgment, it shows the same indulgence to the wise unknown. It gives a fairer chance to beginners on both sides. Established reputations can take care of themselves.

MARMADUKE PICKTHALL.

** The opinion of the majority of our regular readers is so obviously against any general divergence from the practice pursued through the eighty odd years of our existence that we have decided not to devote more of our limited space to the discussion at present. Briefly stated, the matter resolves itself into the question whether, in a day when advertisement is tending to be in inverse ratio to worth, an editor can be found who can and will stand surety for the contributions over which he has control. If *The Athenæum* can continue fearlessly to give its opinion under such conditions, in the face of threatened libel actions, and the withdrawal of support by those publishers whom we neither importune for favours nor seek to conciliate by modifying our verdict on the unworthy, then we hope and believe that we shall be doing some service to literature and criticism.

LITERARY COINCIDENCES OR —?

St. James's Lodge, Kidbrook Park Road, S.E.
January 31, 1913.

MY ATTENTION has been called to a recent book entitled 'A Guide to British Historical Fiction,' by J. A. Buckley and W. T. Williams, published by Messrs. Harrap & Co. At first sight this appeared to be a piece of original work in the field of historical fiction explored by Mr. Jonathan Nield in his 'Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales,' and by myself in my 'History in Fiction,' published in 1908, of which a new and enlarged edition is now in the press. The compilers reveal no consciousness whatever in their Preface that anybody has been over the ground before. One naturally felt what a pity it was that two men should undertake the arduous labours of sifting, annotating, and tabulating a huge mass of literature when the work had already been done, and one guide, at least, on similar lines was already available, at a price a shade cheaper, and only requiring a certain attention to books published since 1908 to make it equally complete.

On examining the work a little further, however, one's feelings of sympathy and regret turned to something quite different. How is it, when books published before 1908 are cited, that the information given coincides closely with the notes in my 'History in Fiction'? On the very first page my misprint of "Edol" for Eldol reappears. The same substantives, the same adjectives, are used: there is often little difference, except in the order of the words. How is it, also, when the old information is out of date, the books being published by other firms at other prices, that it appears unchanged in the new book?

It is strange indeed that authors so little acquainted with other labourers in the same vineyard as their Preface suggests should not only have hit upon a scheme already realized in another book, but should also have hit upon the same details, the same words, and even the same deficiencies in carrying it out.

ERNEST A. BAKER.

Literary Gossip.

WE have received a further communication concerning the Society of Antiquaries, this time dealing with the action of the Council. We do not publish it in consequence of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Society, indicating the opinion of the Executive Committee that "paragraphs of such a nature [as those in our issues of January 4th and 25th] should not be published without the Society's consent."

The adoption of such a position is novel in our experience. We merely add that a society which shuns genuine criticism in the press is not, we think, in a happy position.

THE name of Prof. T. F. Tout of the University of Manchester should have been included among the members of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Master of the Rolls to assist him in the duties we referred to in our columns last week.

'THE MASQUE OF LEARNING,' by Prof. Patrick Geddes, which we have mentioned more than once, is to be produced from March 11th to 15th in the Great Hall of the University of London at South Kensington. Tickets and all information can be obtained from the Masque Secretary, Crosby Hall, Chelsea, S.W.

THE PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS of Harvard College decided, on January 27th, to establish the Harvard University Press, for the publication of works of a high scholarly character. For some years the University Publication Office, besides printing catalogues, department pamphlets, and other official documents, has found it possible, in spite of its limited resources, to issue from time to time a few special works. To organize and extend this activity, so as to make the University properly effective as a publishing centre for scholarly books, is the object of the new foundation.

The board of Syndics includes, we notice, five professors and a member of a publishing firm, with a Fellow of Harvard as chairman.

In his notice last week of 'The Life and Letters of William Cobbett' our reviewer spoke of 'The English Grammar' and 'Advice to Young Men' as not available in attractive form. He was unaware of the reprints published by Mr. Frowde in 1906, which with their excellent type and binding give Cobbett's admirers every chance to appreciate his work.

MISS ETHEL GERARD, Sub-Librarian of the Public Library, Worthing, is engaged upon a Bibliography of the County of Sussex, for publication next year, and will be glad to receive any information regarding Sussex literature, especially relating to earlier books dealing with the county, or the existence of private collections of Sussex books.

THE title of 'The Evolution of Modern Germany,' by M. Henri Lichtenberger, has been altered to 'Germany and its Evolution in Modern Times,' owing to the fact that it had already been taken by Mr. Harbutt Dawson for a book of his. Such confusions have been common of late, and suggest that books of reference might be more frequently consulted in publishers' offices.

MR. ELKIN MATHEWS has secured the right to issue a selection from Sir Frederick Wedmore's writings, and it will be the first volume issued from his new premises in Cork Street. 'Pages Assembled' is to be the title of the book, which will include critical and imaginative work in about equal quantities.

DR. SHIPLEY, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, has written a memoir of J. W. Clark, the late Registry of the University. The book is now in the hands of the publishers, Messrs. Smith & Elder, and will appear in the spring.

THE author of 'A Turkish Woman's European Impressions,' shortly to be published by Messrs. Seeley, Service & Co., is a Turkish lady of good position and high culture, who at great risk to herself made her escape from Constantinople. Her 'Impressions' have been edited by her friend Miss Grace Ellison, and are said to be frankly critical of Western manners. There are many photographs of the modern harem, and of the author's life in Europe.

THE seventh set of "The Home University Library," which Messrs. Williams & Norgate will publish on the 19th inst., includes 'Napoleon,' by Mr. Herbert Fisher; 'The Navy and Sea-Power,' by Mr. David Hannay; 'Comparative Religion,' by Prof. Estlin Carpenter; 'The Newspaper,' by Mr. G. B. Diblee; 'Dr. Johnson and his Circle,' by Mr. John Bailey; and 'The Victorian Age in Literature,' by Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

MR. JOHN LANE has taken over from Messrs. Stephen Swift & Co. the works of Mr. Francis Grierson, and has arranged to issue at an early date a new volume of essays by this author under the title of 'The Invincible Alliance, and Other Essays, Political, Social, and Literary.' This was originally announced under the title of 'The New Era.'

He has also acquired from the same source Mr. Stephen Phillips's poetical play 'The King.'

CESARE BORGIA comes again into fiction in 'The She-Wolf,' by M. Maxime Formont, an historical novel which will shortly appear in this country through Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co.

'THE CENTURY BIBLE' of Messrs. Jack, which has been for several years in course of issue, has now reached its completion with a volume on Daniel by Prof. R. H. Charles. The whole set will shortly be on sale in thirty-four pocket volumes.

A NEW EDITION of the text of the Gregorian Sacramentary, according to

the recension represented by the two principal MSS. used by Muratori for his 'Liturgia Romana Vetus' (MSS. Regiæ 337 and Ottob. 313 in the Vatican Library), is in preparation by the Rev. H. A. Wilson, the Secretary of the Henry Bradshaw Society.

RECOGNIZING the revival of interest in poetry, *The Bookman*, in its February number, announces a twenty-one guinea prize poem competition, and promises to print in a special supplement a large selection of the pieces sent in by competitors.

NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

FEB. History and Biography.

11 Of Six Medieval Women: to which is added a Note on Medieval Gardens, by Alice Kemp-Welch, with Illustrations, 8/6 net. Macmillan

11 Letters of Lord Acton to Mary, Daughter of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, edited, with an Introductory Memoir, by Herbert Paul, 10/ net. Macmillan

Geography and Travel.

12 A Little Tour in India, by the Hon. Robert Palmer, 8/6 net. Arnold

14 The Immovable East: Studies of the People and Customs of Palestine, by Philip J. Baldensperger, with Biographical Introduction by F. Lees, 7/6 net. Pitman

Fiction.

10 New Wine and Old Bottles, by Constance Smedley, 6/ Fisher Unwin

10 The Adelphi Library: Halliwell Sutcliffe's The Lone Adventure, and A Man of the Moors, New Editions, 3/6 each. Fisher Unwin

11 The Second Sighter's Daughter, by G. B. Burgin, 6/ Hutchinson

11 The Honey-Star, by Tickner Edwardes, 6/ Hutchinson

11 A Necessity of Life, and Other Stories, by Betty van der Goes, 6/ Macmillan

13 Led into the Wilderness, by W. E. Bailey, 6/ Methuen

13 The Beloved Enemy, by E. Maria Albanesi, 6/ Methuen

13 Old Gorgon Graham, by G. H. Lorimer, New Edition, 2/ net. Methuen

13 White Motley, by Max Pemberton, 6/ Cassell

General Literature.

11 Cambridge Manuals of Science and Literature: 51, Ancient Babylonia, by C. H. W. Johns; 52, The Earth, its Shape, Size, Weight, and Spin, by J. H. Poynting; 53, The Atmosphere, by A. J. Berry; 54, The Icelandic Sagas, by W. A. Craigie; 55, The Physical Basis of Music, by Alex. Wood; 56, The Modern Warship, by E. L. Attwood; 57, Comparative Religion, by F. B. Jevons; 58, The Story of a Loaf of Bread, by T. B. Wood; 59, Ancient Stained and Painted Glass, by F. S. Eden; 60, The Vikings, by A. Mawer, cloth, 1/ net each; lambskin, 2/6 net each.

12 The People's Books: the Fifth Dozen Volumes: Zoology, the Study of Animal Life, by Prof. E. W. MacBride; Psychology, by H. J. Watt, Ph.D.; The Bible and Criticism, by W. H. Bennett, D.D., and W. F. Adeney, D.D.; Cecil John Rhodes, by Ian D. Colvin; Wordsworth, by Rosaline Masson; Pond Life, by E. C. Ash; Friedrich Nietzsche, by M. A. Mudge; Wellington and Waterloo, by Major G. W. Redway; The Nature of Mathematics, by P. E. B. Jourdain; Atlas of the World, in Colour, by J. Bartholomew; Turkey and the Eastern Question, by John Macdonald; Everyday Law, by J. J. Adams, 6d. net each. T. C. & E. C. Jack

13 Gutter Babies, by Dorothea Slade, with 12 Illustrations by Lady Stanley, 6/ Heinemann

Science.

13 Health through Diet, by K. G. Haig, 3/6 net. Methuen

15 Surgery of the Lung, by C. Garré and H. Quincke, translated from the German by Dr. David M. Barcroft, 10/6 Bale

Fine Arts.

13 The British School, by E. V. Lucas, 2/6 net. Methuen

SCIENCE

The Petrology of the Sedimentary Rocks.
By F. H. Hatch and R. H. Rastall.
(Allen & Sons.)

STUDENTS of petrology are apt in these days to give an undue share of attention to rocks of igneous origin as compared with those of a sedimentary character, and it is with the view of redressing this inequality that the present work has been written. The term "sediment" has received a rather generous extension of meaning, being applied not only to solid matter that has settled down from a state of mechanical suspension in water, but also to chemical precipitates and organic deposits, and even to wind-borne accumulations on land. Moreover, the work of Dr. Hatch and Mr. Rastall embraces the study of such rocks as are derived from these sediments by the operation of various agents of metamorphism; it consequently deals with the nature and origin of slates, crystalline schists, and different types of gneiss, thus introducing the student to some of the most obscure problems of petrogenesis. Metamorphism is, indeed, a wide subject, as witnessed by Van Hise's massive monograph issued by the Geological Survey of the United States: it is also a subject bristling with controversial points, and the authors of the work under notice are to be congratulated on having handled it with much judgment.

The section on Regional Metamorphism strikes us as one of the most interesting parts of their work, and here the reader will find an excellent sketch of the recent work of the Geological Survey in the Scottish Highlands, illustrating the subject of progressive metamorphism. It is true that the more important sedimentary and metamorphic rocks are described more or less fully in most textbooks of general geology, but for all that it is undoubtedly convenient to have a separate work devoted to their study, dealing with them in greater detail, and discussing their formation in the light of the most recent researches. Dr. Hatch and Mr. Rastall have brought together and arranged in systematic form a great quantity of information gathered from widely scattered sources.

Moreover, a distinctive character is imparted to the work by an Appendix contributed by Mr. T. Crook of the Imperial Institute, describing the modern methods of examining loose detrital sediments. It shows how the constituent minerals may be separated by hydraulic means like panning, by the use of heavy liquids, by magnetism, and by the writer's original method of electrostatic separation. The microscopic features and optical characters of the grains of the commoner minerals are fully explained; and the essay, in fine, forms a valuable introduction to a department of petrology which, although not yet much cultivated, promises to become of considerable importance.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Beattie (J. M.), BACTERIOLOGY, a Review and an Outlook, 1/

Liverpool University Press

An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool on Dec. 6th, 1912.

Bonney (T. G.), VOLCANOES: THEIR STRUCTURE AND SIGNIFICANCE, 6/ net.

John Murray

This is the third edition of the well-known volume contributed by Prof. Bonney to the "Progressive Science Series." Since its original publication there have been many notable eruptions, especially those of St. Vincent and Martinique in the West Indies, whilst theoretical views have in certain respects been greatly expanded by recent advances in chemistry and physics. The writer, in revising his work, has availed himself of the latest additions to our knowledge of volcanoes, but, where theoretical points are concerned, his attitude is usually characterized by much caution. He looks with little favour, for instance, on the view that the radio-activity of certain minerals in the upper part of the earth's crust may account for much of the thermal energy needed for volcanic phenomena. Nor is it surprising that he shows little disposition to accept the remarkable views enunciated by Dr. Brun of Geneva with regard to the subordinate part that water may play in the mechanism of the volcano. Among students in this country a prominent place is taken at present by Dr. Tempest Anderson of York, who is here frequently referred to concerning eruptions in the West Indies, in Guatemala, and in Savaii, whilst some of his excellent photographs have been utilized. Prof. Bonney, as a geologist, does not restrict himself to the study of recent volcanoes, but has also a good deal to say about extinct and fossil volcanoes, especially those of the British Isles. His work in its present revised form may be recommended more confidently than ever, for it treats a rather difficult subject with great ability, and is intelligible to the average reader unversed in scientific technicalities.

First Book of Experimental Science, arranged by W. A. Whitton, 1/6

Macmillan

The scope of this handbook has been largely determined by the syllabus prescribed by the Civil Service Commissioners for Boy Artificers who wish to enter the Royal Navy. It is also designed for the use of pupils preparing for the Oxford and Cambridge Preliminary Local Examinations.

Heath (R. S.), A TEXTBOOK OF ELEMENTARY TRIGONOMETRY, 3/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press

Prof. Heath justifies the publication of this textbook on the ground that it differs in important particulars from those in common use. Some of these differences, such as the use of the term "circular function" instead of "trigonometrical function," are for the better, but we do not approve of Prof. Heath's use of co-ordinate geometry for proving the addition theorem. The ordinary proof by projections is simpler, and the student has before him the graphical meaning of the processes. The book is, however, more interesting than most textbooks, owing to its greater respect for practical needs.

Jones (R. Henry), EXPERIMENTAL DOMESTIC SCIENCE, 2/6

Heinemann

This little treatise is based on a course of lectures delivered by the author to the Domestic Science teachers of Preston and

district. The lecture form has been largely retained, and the result is something less formal and more discursive than the ordinary textbook. The author justly claims that he has opened up a new field for scientific application by bringing it down to everyday use in the kitchen. His book should do more than appeal merely to the student of dietetics; it might well form part of every housewife's library. There may be matters she will not understand without scientific knowledge, but even so there are many hints that she will be able to absorb and use to advantage, and there is a mine of information contained in the chapter on 'Popular Domestic Fallacies.'

Lulham (Rosalie), AN INTRODUCTION TO ZOOLOGY, with Directions for Practical Work, 7/6

Macmillan

The object of this little textbook is not to supersede the practical study of zoology, but to supplement it; indeed, the author goes so far as to recommend that such study should always precede the reading of the chapter dealing with the type under investigation. The present volume deals almost entirely with the habits and external structure of common British invertebrate animals, and the author's observations are recorded in a clear and straightforward manner.

Royal Society of London, CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC PAPERS: SUBJECT INDEX, Vol. III. PHYSICS: Part I. GENERALITIES, HEAT, LIGHT, SOUND, 18/ net.

Cambridge University Press

This well-printed catalogue, the work of several experts and full of details concerning fugitive publications, should be invaluable to men of science. The 'List of Serial Publications' alone, with the abbreviations used and the libraries where they can be consulted, occupies over seventy pages.

Smith (C. A. M.) and Warren (A. G.), THE NEW STEAM TABLES, together with their Derivation and Application, 4/ net.

Constable

A compilation of tables that should prove invaluable to engineers and students. The tables were originally calculated from Prof. Callendar's equations, and subsequently checked against Mollier's steam tables. An interesting Introduction is contributed by Sir J. Alfred Ewing, in which he points out that the authors have employed the Fahrenheit tables as a concession to the national habit, but strongly advises the use of the Centigrade scale in all steam calculations.

AINU FOLK-LORE.

IN my review, which appeared last week, of Mr. Pilsudski's book on Ainu Folk-Lore, I note that the printer (misled by a *set* in the margin of the proof) has transformed Mr. Jesup, who so munificently endowed an anthropological expedition to the North Pacific, into St. Jesup. May I venture to point out, for the encouragement of those persons of substance who are capable of supplying anthropology with the much-needed "sinews of war," that amongst the rewards attending such acts of generosity may henceforth be reckoned the chance of canonization?

M.

** Our final reviser may even welcome martyrdom in so good a cause. But we may point out that the canonization is due to the habit of turning a proper name into an adjective which is creeping from the commercial prospectus into the world of decent art and English.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 30.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Hilary Jenkinson contributed 'A Supplementary Note on Tallies.' The paper dealt with seven points. First, the discovery of a tally earlier than those referred to on a previous occasion—probably of the reign of Richard I. or even Henry II. Second, the word *dica* and the *contra* tally. Third, a seventeenth-century treatise dealing with tallies. This, the ancestor of later official apologies for the Exchequer system, gives contemporary theories of little value as to the origin and antiquities of the Exchequer, together with more important and interesting details of the elaborate processes then employed in "levying" a tally; it apparently represents an official attempt at once to revive in strictness and to defend Exchequer methods. The fourth point related to the fourteenth-century use of tallies for the purpose of assignment; and the fifth to the important part played by private medieval tallies in the compilation and modification of the Pipe Roll system. In the sixth place reference was made to the nineteenth-century Exchequer tallies in the Science Museum at South Kensington, one of them a complete stock and foil. Finally, a modern baker's tally from Orleans was shown, with some reference to the characteristics derived by this and the English hop-picking tally from medieval tallies.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope exhibited and described three frontals of English work of the beginning of the sixteenth century from Cotehele House, Cornwall. Two of the frontals are ornamented with figures of saints. The larger, which was clearly an upper frontal, has figures of our Lord and the twelve apostles, all under canopies, on a crimson velvet ground. Below the central figure is a shield with the arms of Edgcombe impaling Dornford. Piers Edgcombe, who married Katherine Dornford, died in 1539. The velvet was originally powdered with fleurs-de-lis, some of which remain.

The second frontal consists of a comparatively late black cloth, on which are mounted six—originally eight—figures of saints, obviously from the same shop as those on the red frontal. Possibly these figures may have been mounted on the frontal proper.

The third piece is of crimson velvet, powdered with fleurs-de-lis, with a border of plum-coloured velvet, on which are embroidered blue flowers—probably the gentian—monograms, and the motto "Null sauns dioceset," which at present has baffled translation. The pattern repeats, and originally was the orphrey of a cope, and was afterwards cut up and used as a border to this altar-cloth.

Mr. P. M. Johnston exhibited an Italian cypress-wood chest, with carved front, and figures of a man and woman, drawn with a pen, inside the lid. Mr. Johnston ascribed the chest to the middle of the fifteenth century, but on this point some difference of opinion was manifested.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 3.—Hon. Bertrand Russell, President, in the chair.—Miss K. Costelloe read a paper on 'What Bergson means by "Interpenetration." The notion of *durée* is by Bergson opposed to the contrary notion of spatiality. *Durée* is not essentially time, as time is commonly understood, but a particular process of change in which the fundamental notion is interpenetration. Interpenetration involves two notions—(1) indivisibility and (2) spontaneity. Consciousness is the type of what has penetration, matter is the type of what has spatiality. But *durée* and spatiality are essentially two contrary tendencies, of which consciousness and matter are only imperfect examples, each showing some measure of both tendencies—consciousness, however, tending more towards *durée*, matter towards spatiality. The paper was followed by a discussion, in which the President and Mr. G. E. Moore, Dr. Dawes Hicks, Dr. Wolf, and Mr. Carr took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MOS.** Royal Academy, 4.—'The Origin of the Medal: Italian Medals of the Fifteenth Century,' Mr. G. F. Hill.
—Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—Westminster Abbey, Mr. Banister Fletcher.
—St. Bride Foundation, 7.30.—'Printing in the Nineteenth Century,' Mr. R. A. Piddie.
—Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'The Applications of Polarized Light to Mechanical Engineering Problems of Stress Distribution,' Prof. E. G. Coker. (Graduates Lecture.)
—Society of Arts, 8.—'The Art of Miniature Painting,' Lecture I, Mr. Cyril Davenport. (Lecture Lecture.)
—Surveyors Institution, 8.
—Geographical, 8.30.
TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'The Heredity of Sex and some "Gonate" Problems,' Lecture V, Prof. W. Bateson.
—British Museum, 4.30.—'The Greek Seekers after Truth: Athletic Ideals; the Olympic Games,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
—Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Durban Harbour,' Mr. C. J. W. Methven; and 'Natal Harbour Works,' Mr. C. J. Crofts.
—Colonial Institute, 8.30.—'The Less-Known British Islands in the Western Pacific,' Sir Everard im Thurn.

- WED.** Queen's College, 3.—'History of the Italian Language and Literature,' Lecture II, Prof. Luigi Ricci.
—Archæological Institute, 4.30.—'An Account of a Flint Factory, with some New Types of Flint, excavated at Peppard Common, Oxon,' Mr. E. A. Peake.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'New Sources of Supply for the Manufacture of Paper,' Messrs. C. Beadle and E. P. Stevens.
THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Dawn of Empire in Shakespeare's Era,' Sir Sidney Lee.
—Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'Medieval Minor Arts: Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Work,' Mr. Kaines Smith.
—Royal Academy, 4.—'The Medal from the Sixteenth Century to Modern Times,' Mr. G. F. Hill.
—British Museum, 4.30.—'Roman Aqueducts and Tombs,' Mr. Banister Fletcher.
—Royal, 4.30.—'On a Cassegrain Reflector with Corrected Field,' Prof. R. A. Sampson; 'Studies of the Processes operative in Solutions: XXV. The Influence of Non-electrolytes on Solubility; the Nature of the Processes of Dissolution and Precipitation,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. J. V. Eyrre; and other papers.
—Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Kathliwar,' Sir William Lee-Warner.
—Indian Section, 4.30.—'Brain Mechanisms and Handwriting,' Dr. J. Kerr.
—Concrete Institute, 7.30.—'Three Steel-Frame Structures in London,' Mr. R. Bylander.
—Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Notes on Parallel Operation,' Mr. A. R. Everest.
—Kensington Town Hall, 8.—'Jacopone da Todi and the Poetry of the Franciscan Movement,' Mr. Edmund Gardner.
—Irish Literary, 8.30.—'Sidney,' Mr. E. W. Lynam.
—Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
FRI. Times Library Club, 4.—'The Balkan War,' Mr. E. A. Bartlett.
—Astronomical, 5.—Annual Meeting.
—London and Middlesex Archaeological, 5.30.—Annual Meeting.
—Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Annual Meeting; 'Modern Condensing Systems,' Mr. A. E. L. Scanes.
—Royal Institution, 9.—'New Gyroscopes and their Applications,' Prof. A. Gray.
SAT. Natural History Museum, South Kensington, 2.15.—'Corals and Polyzoa,' Mr. W. D. Lang.
—British Museum, 3.—'Bibliographical Research,' Lecture II., Mr. A. A. Piddie.
—Royal Institution, 3.—'The Properties and Constitution of the Atom,' Lecture II., Sir J. J. Thomson.

Science Gossip.

DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, who has just celebrated his ninetyeth birthday, has completed a new volume, which will be issued immediately by the House of Cassell—'Social Environment and Moral Progress.'

IN the Science Section of the "Home University Library" about to be published, Prof. Meldola gives a view of the vast scope of present-day 'Chemistry'; and Prof. Benjamin Moore discusses 'The Origin and Nature of Life' in the light of recent research.

A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY Welsh medical compendium containing some 600 recipes, charms, and incantations, believed to have been collected or transcribed by the Welsh lexicographer Thomas Williams of Trefriw, is being prepared for the press by Mr. Timothy Lewis of Aberystwyth College, who will supply a full glossary of its obsolete words and a subject index. The work will also contain several facsimiles of early drawings from Welsh MSS. illustrating the doctor's craft in the Middle Ages.

THE long-expected 'Recueil de Constants Physiques de la Société française de Physique' has just been published by M. Henri Abraham and M. Paul Sacerdote, with the collaboration of numerous French experts.

THE COUNCIL of the University of Sheffield has appointed Mr. F. E. Armstrong to the Professorship of Mining in the University, in succession to Prof. Hardwick.

THE EUGENICS EDUCATION CONFERENCE will be held, by permission, at the University of London, South Kensington, on Saturday, March 1st. In the morning session the difficulties of introducing Eugenics into schools and teaching it will be considered. In the afternoon the Head Master of Eton will discuss 'Racial Responsibility as a Factor in the Formation of Character,' and Miss Tuke and Prof. J. Arthur Thomson are also announced to speak. Admission is by non-transferable ticket, to be obtained by head masters and mistresses or their authorized representatives only, on application to the Hon. Secretary, the Eugenics Education Society, Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

FINE ARTS

The Mediæval Church Architecture of England. By Charles Herbert Moore. (Macmillan & Co.)

IN this volume Prof. Moore resumes his old contention of the immense superiority of the French architecture of the thirteenth century over that of England, insisting that the latter is little better than the cold copyist of the former, reasserting that the term Gothic architecture ought to be strictly confined to the works of the Ile de France, and denying any share of it to the Isle of England. England, he states, ought to be well content with the term Pointed. All this was laid down, with considerable ability, by Prof. Moore in his 'Development and Character of Gothic Architecture,' first published in 1890. This book, with its exaggerated theories, met with much spirited criticism at the hands of English architects and critics, notably from the pen of Mr. Prior, but they appear to have made no impression on the American Professor. He accuses the writers of this country of being guilty of a great misunderstanding of the real character of the art of England and its relation to that of the Continent. He is good enough to conceive that this misunderstanding is due to two causes—first, fragmentary methods of architectural study, and secondly, "the patriotic point of view."

But it is possible to become distinctly biased in judgment apart from patriotism; and this American critic has shown himself "more jealous for France even than the Frenchmen," as Mr. Prior has ably pointed out. In his new book Prof. Moore goes out of his way to rebuke Viollet-le-Duc—whom he rightly describes as "a great architect and illuminating writer on architecture," and one who had "a competent constructor's knowledge of mediæval building"—whenever he finds him giving praise for originality to English architecture. It then becomes apparent that he was, in such cases, "hasty" or "surprisingly shortsighted." This great French architect minutely studied St. Hugh's majestic work at Lincoln at first hand. He subsequently wrote:—

"After the most careful examination, I could not find in any part of the Cathedral of Lincoln—neither in the general design nor in any part of the system of architecture adopted, nor in the details of ornament—any trace of the French school of the twelfth century.... The vaults have not at all the same construction as the French vaults of the end of the twelfth century. Arch-moldings slender and deeply undercut, abacus round, the tooth ornament, &c., do not at all resemble the ornaments which we find at Paris, Sens, or St. Denis.... Nowhere in France do we find, between 1190 and 1200, pillars similar to the corner pillars of the eastern transepts of Lincoln, with the crockets placed between the shafts; nowhere in France do we find crockets carved like these; nowhere shafts with hexagonal

concave section; nowhere capitals or abacus similar to those of these pillars."

Finally Viollet-le-Duc, in this reasoned and deliberate opinion as to Lincoln Cathedral, emphasized the fact that

"the construction is English; the profiles of the moldings are English; the ornaments are English; the execution of the work belongs to the English school of workmen of the beginning of the thirteenth century."

The American Professor, however, will have no share in the great Frenchman's generosity towards a rival nation; he deliberately refrains from citing any of the salient points in this remarkable letter, as given above, and coolly assumes that Viollet-le-Duc was "shortsighted" during the whole of his investigation of Lincoln. Further, he indulges in a flat contradiction, asserting that "Lincoln has more French Gothic character than any other building in England, except Westminster Abbey."

If Prof. Moore had desired to do justice to England's architectural critics, not only those of the later nineteenth century, such as the two Scotts, but also those of this century, such as Messrs. Prior and Bond, he might have stated that they vie with one another in their appreciation and admiration of the noble Gothic aspirations of the Ile de France, though they are also sane enough to note its all too speedy extinction. It is idle to deny (and no English writer worth his salt has ever made such an attempt) that the great French Gothic buildings rise superior, in many respects—pre-eminently in mechanical construction—to the best English cathedrals of the same era. Nevertheless, England was no mere copyist; this country anticipated rather than re-echoed many of the beautiful features of French design. Our thirteenth-century work was essentially insular in its main features, and of native growth. "It was not a cutting or layer from the French plant," as has been well remarked, "but a seedling of similar growth on a smaller scale."

Every critic, too, of any weight is ready to admit that Westminster Abbey, in the more advanced days of the thirteenth century, was avowedly rebuilt on French lines, and adorned to a great extent by Continental craftsmen. This was, however, an exceptional case, owing to Henry III. having been brought up in France, and remaining in close touch with the French Court of St. Louis. Moreover, it should never be forgotten that Westminster Abbey, though its plan was from Paris, had beauties and developments essentially insular in character.

About 1250 there occurred a breaking down of the barriers which, for some half-century, had isolated the English arts from those of the Continent. This period of isolation was succeeded by an intercommunication of architectural ideas useful to the great builders on each side of the Channel; but England, on the whole, held gallantly to its own plans and schemes, and continued to develop on distinctly insular lines. Henry III.'s great work at Westminster was finished by 1260,

whilst in 1255 the canons of St. Paul's began their new choir. It has been more than once suggested, though not in Prof. Moore's pages—he contents himself with saying that "this composition was almost as French in style as Westminster itself"—that the masons and marblers went from the one work to the other. But, if this conjecture is correct, they ignored all that they had copied from the apses of Reims at Westminster Abbey. The choir of Old St. Paul's was a mere long square-ended hall, with a single aisle on each side, like nothing Continental, but composed on the same lines as the glorious contemporary Angel Choir of Lincoln (1256-80) and the almost equally striking nave of Lichfield (1250-90). Within the limits, too, of this period considerable works, essentially national, were being carried out in the cloister and chapter-houses of the cathedrals of Hereford and Salisbury as well as at Southwell Minster. Preparations were also being made for extensive works at York and at Wells. Turn to any of these great English buildings in the book before us, and it almost invariably happens that the writer at once proceeds to discuss on what French cathedral they are based. Even at Salisbury the American Professor, whilst admitting that "the distinctive features of the Early English style are largely developed," lays much stress upon the alleged "French Gothic model" of the vaulting.

The book, in fact, with all its ability is spoilt by the writer's obviously strained efforts to see in almost everything praiseworthy a mere copy of the Ile de France. Prof. Moore is unable to deny the English originality that evolved the Perpendicular style, at a time when France was rapidly declining amid the remains of the florid Flamboyant, but he can only see in the well-ordered dignity of the best of our fifteenth-century work mere "dry and mechanical formalities."

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Elmendorf (Dwight L.), A CAMERA CRUSADE THROUGH THE HOLY LAND. 10/6 net.

John Murray

A collection of photographs taken on a tour through the Holy Land is no new thing in publication. Such collections in the past have tended to weariness. But Mr. Elmendorf's is not of the haphazard kind. In 'A Camera Crusade through the Holy Land' each subject has been chosen with an artist's judgment, forming a series of delightful pictures of the life of modern Palestine, as well as striking illustrations of the Bible narrative. The photographs, extremely good in every case, are admirably reproduced. Mr. Elmendorf approached his subject as a humble pilgrim. In the Foreword he describes his state of mind:—

".....My faith was wavering. I was in doubt, yet one verse in Matthew compelled me to go: 'Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.' I went, I asked, I knocked; I doubt no longer, now I know. The journey on horseback through the Holy Land was a revelation to me; may my description of it be a help to many!"

This testimony is of interest because some English travellers in Palestine depose to having had their faith disturbed by the experience. They lacked the pilgrim spirit, it may be conjectured, though a materialist might opine that they neglected horseback exercise. However that may be, this author's amateurish narrative has an atmosphere of pure devotion, both unusual and attractive in these days of bland professionalism.

Fothergill (George A.), STONES AND CURIOSITIES OF EDINBURGH AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, Part IV. Edinburgh, Orr

"It is a satisfaction, and a pleasure too," says Dr. Fothergill, "to be first in the field with either pencil or camera, in these days when every one nearly is trying to forestall his neighbour over the matter of producing what has so far not found its way into a printed page." Dr. Fothergill must have that satisfaction and pleasure in abundance, for these "stones" and "curiosities" of Edinburgh which he is figuring so successfully have been hitherto, for the most part, ignored. The present section contains no fewer than thirty-four illustrations, interesting chiefly to students of Edinburgh antiquities, but in some cases carrying a more general appeal. Lovers of Stevenson, for example, will like to see the sketches taken at Swanston Cottage and the neighbouring Comiston. Dr. Fothergill's notes, delightfully discursive as usual, include some curious information about the Scots thistle in design.

Glasgow Archaeological Society: REPORT BY THE COUNCIL, 1911-12; and TRANSACTIONS, New Series, Vol. VI. Part II. Glasgow, MacLehose

Jastrow (Morris), jun., BILDERMAPPE ZUR RELIGION BABYLONIENS UND ASSYRIENS, 12m. Giessen, Töpelmann

We have before regretted the absence of illustrations in Prof. Jastrow's works on the religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians; but the present excellent publication goes far to fill the void. The Professor has here collected more than two hundred monuments bearing on his subject, and ranging from the Gudea statues in the Louvre and the famous Vulture-Stela down to a whole series of seal-cylinders, many of them from private collections like those of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, which are not generally at the disposal of the public. He has arranged these with a truly German love of order in ten categories, including Gods, Demons, Temple Architecture, Ritual, and the like. We cannot deal with these in detail; but we may draw attention in passing to the restorations on Plate 36, which give a different idea of the ziggurat or staged pyramid from that of some earlier attempts. It does not appear as a building with a winding staircase outside, but more like a coiled ribbon compressed into a square instead of a cylindrical shape, and that this is a true representation seems proved by the reproduction of a Mohammedan step-tower at Samarra on the Tigris, which appears just above it. Most of the larger monuments have been published before, or, like those from the British Museum here figured, are otherwise familiar to experts.

Among the cylinders here shown, however, some are certainly new, and deserve careful study. The eagle displayed, and grasping in its claws such different animals as bulls, snakes, and lions, appears many times, and inclines one to ask whether the attribution of this symbol as the exclusive property of the city of Lagash may not have been a little premature. On a seal from Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter's

excavations at Cyprus there appears also a scene of a bearded god or hero ill-treated by tailed men with a curious sort of tiara on their heads, which Prof. Jastrow says is the representation of an episode in the struggle of the Sun-god against the powers of darkness, but which is certainly a torture-scene of one kind or another. In any event, it is the earliest representation of the tailed and horned devil with which we are acquainted. Nergal and Eriskigal, the Babylonian Hades and Persephone, are shown on a seal belonging to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and are certainly ugly enough to make any one anxious to escape their jurisdiction as long as possible. Another cylinder from Lord Southesk's collection shows Etana being borne to heaven on the wings of the eagle, while his dogs bay after him with upturned heads in a lifelike manner. There are also three very curious seals, from Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection and the Metropolitan Museum of New York, showing scenes which Mr. Hayes Ward, who contributes some pages of explanation, declares to be part of the legend of the bird Zu, and at least one other which is said to illustrate the story of Adam and Eve. It seems curious that the seal-cutters should have had such difficulty in representing the features of the human face as is here evident, for they were very clever at giving in a few strokes a good idea of the attitudes of animals; witness the dogs before-mentioned, and an extremely good ostrich on a Metropolitan Museum cylinder in which Mr. Hayes Ward sees one of the many fights of the god Marduk. The illustrations are all printed in red ink, and the accompanying text is poked away in a pocket in the cover where it is likely to be overlooked. The price is very reasonable, and should bring a most valuable collection of monuments within the reach of all serious students.

Jones (Alfred E.), A CATALOGUE OF THE OBJECTS IN GOLD AND SILVER AND LIMOGES ENAMELS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BARONESS JAMES DE ROTHSCHILD, 147/ net. Constable

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the care and attention which have been lavished on this work. The author has, perhaps, more experience of works of art of this kind than any other writer on the subject, while printer and publisher have done all in their power to obtain perfection in text and illustrations—one solitary misprint being left to remind them of the vanity of human endeavour.

The collection, which, with the exception of a very few pieces, formed part of that of the late Baron Carl Rothschild, consists for the most part of German work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, either of plate, or of ivory, crystal, &c., mounted in goldsmiths' work. A few pieces are Spanish or Portuguese; there are some Limoges enamels, some fine plaques of about 1530 and some later pieces, and one or two Eastern pieces. Most of them are already known to students from the Catalogue of the collection of the late owner, but the more elaborate descriptions here given, and the better illustrations, will be welcomed. Hardly a single object is figured which is not a museum piece worthy of special study. The majority of the German objects are masterpieces of craftsmanship, in which, one might say, difficulties are created to be surmounted. It is this perfection of handiwork which detracts from their position as works of art. The maker has feared to trust the beauty of his material, and has overloaded it with decoration, using every available surface for the display of his skill. Ornament seems to have been scattered to attract and astonish, without regard to line,

or scale, or proportion. There is no general plan, the piece is ornamented because the craftsman wished to show his skill—to make a masterpiece; so that one turns with relief to an otherwise undistinguished piece like the gourd-shaped cup on p. 68, of comparatively simple workmanship. The artistic value of objects like the Hamilton Palace ewer of aventurine on p. 144, or the Persian jade flagon on p. 170, is much enhanced by the comparison.

The contrast in character offered by the few Spanish and Portuguese pieces is marked. The three Spanish pieces—a book-rest, a reliquary of architectural inspiration and a chalice—are grave and simple in tone, being late Gothic in style, but not unpleasantly flamboyant; the ornament of the Portuguese pieces is writhing under its own weight—disturbed, ungraceful, and too bad to be characteristic of a national art. In the German art, overloaded as it is, the details are usually beautiful, each in itself: here neither design nor detail attracts us.

Mr. Jones has written with conciseness and full erudition. We should like to ask whether founders formed part of the Girdlers' Company. Their plaques (p. 178) show all the attributes of brass-founders—cannon, bells, candlesticks, scales, mortars, &c.

Mawson (Thomas H.), THE ART AND CRAFT OF GARDEN MAKING. Batsford

The first edition of this book was noticed in *The Athenæum* of June 16th, 1900. Since then it has been through two editions; the present, the fourth, is largely rewritten and newly illustrated.

Mr. Mawson now calls himself a landscape architect instead of a garden architect. The advent of the motor-car has necessitated the rewriting of the chapter on Carriage Courts and Drives, and the maturing of Mr. Mawson's early works in the art of garden design has made it possible for him to illustrate many of his principles from photographs instead of drawings. This is a great gain to the author of the designs, and to those who advocate formal gardens. Mr. Mawson believes in the set treatment, and has done a good deal to popularize it in his practice and writings. It is now generally recognized that it is illogical to prefer one kind of garden to another without reference to its surroundings. English domestic architecture at its best has a quality of its own; when it is perfect, the gardens and approaches have been considered as complementary to it, the subject for art, obvious or concealed.

The essential thing is that there should be a backbone of design, and it may well be that both the "formal" and the "wild" garden are part of the ideal arrangement. The concealed art may legitimately permeate the whole garden, the obvious should be confined to suitable positions. A symmetrical entrance-front calls for a balanced forecourt; the garden front for a wide, flagged terrace, symmetrical or otherwise; while the rose garden, the walled kitchen garden, and the terraced garden are the legitimate field for formal design. When it comes to engineering works and planting and transplanting on a large scale to obtain a symmetrical arrangement, the result is likely to be wearisome in introducing an element of effort into a place the key-note of which should be repose. Surprise is another element in the ideal garden. Some of Mr. Mawson's examples, laid out on formal lines on a very big scale, can be read like an open book.

His work covers the entire subject from his own point of view, which is often neglected by the amateur gardener. All that he has to say is fully illustrated from his own designs. Gates and fences, drives and terraces, lawns and borders, verandahs and

conservatories, rose gardens and pergolas, kitchen gardens and rock gardens—all are treated, both as design and as gardening. The book is full of information, and should be useful for reference; but, illustrating only the author's work, it is, perhaps, rather too much like a splendid catalogue in which many of the accessories of the garden are treated on rather a high note; yet it serves a purpose in calling attention to the importance of little things.

Syrian Goddess (The): BEING A TRANSLATION OF LUCIAN'S 'DE DEA SYRIA,' with a Life of Lucian, by Prof. Herbert A. Strong, 4/ net. Constable

It was an excellent idea of Dr. Strong to supply a popular translation of Lucian's tract 'De Dea Syria.' It treats of one of the two Oriental religions which remained in full activity after the uprising of Christianity, and was, moreover, the form of worship honoured or otherwise by the exclusive devotion of the Emperor Nero. The translation avoids most of the pitfalls which the Greek text presents for those who would make such an outspoken writer as Lucian suitable for modern ears.

Prof. Garstang, who contributes an Introduction and notes which take up much more room than the text, is in great measure well fitted for the task, as he is personally acquainted with Asia Minor, where he has conducted for some years excavations not far from the site of that Hierapolis or Holy City which formed the chief seat of the goddess's worship. He is doubtless right when he identifies it with the modern Mumbidj and the ancient Mabog or Mabug. That the goddess left unnamed by Lucian was locally called Atargatis is also fairly clear, although one feels some hesitation in accepting his statement that this is etymologically the same as Astarte or Ishtar. That she was the great goddess of Nature who was worshipped all over Western Asia as the Mother of all living there can be no doubt, while the fusion of religions which Alexander's conquests had brought about caused her to be identified, when Lucian wrote, with nearly every other goddess in the Greco-Roman pantheon as well. Prof. Garstang naturally claims her as of Hittite origin, and the claim may be well founded enough, since Prof. Winckler's discoveries have shown that some of the Hittites' kindred worshipped Vedic deities at a date which would formerly have been thought impossible. Otherwise a Babylonian origin would have been put forward.

We add that the book is well worth the attention of the general reader. The picture which it gives of Eastern worship, with its miracles, mysteries, and rites, obscure from our point of view, but giving sufficient evidence of the worshipper's sincerity, is lifelike, and loses nothing from the sceptical humour of Lucian. It may be compared with the description of both this and the worship of the Greek Isis in Apuleius, and the two throw great light upon the real competitors of Christianity in the sub-Apostolic Age. It may be noted in this connexion that the regular emblem of the Virgin Mother worshipped at Hierapolis was the dove, a fact from which Prof. Garstang abstains from drawing the obvious conclusion. Perhaps a deeper knowledge of the tenets of those Gnostic sects who tried to reconcile Christianity with Eastern paganism, as also of Sir Arthur Evans's Cretan discoveries, would have been of use to him in this and other respects; but he may not unnaturally have shrunk from overloading the book. As it is, it is wonderfully interesting, and the illustrations from Hittite sources and coins of the period give it additional value.

THE MODERN SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

PREVIOUS EXHIBITIONS of this Society have frequently been enlivened by some large canvas which, if not a masterpiece, had a gaiety and audacity of execution which gave a look of youth and vigour to the show. We can remember occasions when Mr. Lambert has rendered his confrères this service. Mr. Glyn Philpot has done the same, and, in more sober fashion, Mr. Gerald Kelly. This year no one comes forward, and we miss some such healthy display of fireworks.

Mr. Lambert, it is true, has arranged a large set piece in *The Actress* (10), but the gunpowder obstinately refuses to ignite. It shows how executive gifts are even less trustworthy than lofty inspiration. Decorative sense and unity of tone have failed the artist: and his brush has refused to dance at his bidding. His child's portrait, *Nona, Daughter of F. E. Dixon, Esq.* (13), is better put together as a colour-scheme, but the forms are somewhat flaccid and over-modelled. Perhaps it is the shallow range of tone—legitimately adopted to keep the prevailing hue of the picture fair and radiant—which seems to ask for greater primness of contour. The rolling brush, the "fatness" of paint, which might suit well enough a plastic conception of greater richness, only serve to make the odds and ends which constitute the curious knoll on which the child is seated, break from their context. The tree-stump which crowns the hillock sets a more suitable standard of form; but, instead of maintaining it, the artist seems to have dropped, as it were by habit, into the failure he found successful in the past, forgetting that, if then successful, it was successful for other purposes.

Mr. Gerald F. Kelly's work is by no means his best, the large *Mrs. Fleischman and Rosemary* (41) showing the slippery and colourless paint of Mr. Lavery's later portraits, while in his *Lady Gregory* we see the monotonous brown which has latterly been creeping into the work of a painter at one time almost a master in cool, neutral tones. Mr. Alan Beeton's *Impression* recalls somewhat the grey low-toned portraits of Mr. Kelly's earlier manner. It is well spaced, and expresses effectively a type of woman superficially somewhat disagreeable, but winning by her sincerity and independence.

Excellent also, in their unpretentious fashion, are Mr. Beeton's drawings (84-93), as well as Mr. Frank Carter's pencil sketch of *The late Sir Francis Galton* (94) and Mr. Glyn Philpot's formidable head of a negro, *Billy* (104). It is singular indeed, considering how relatively satisfactory frank realism is within the limits of a small drawing, that portraiture should among us be cultivated generally at "life size." Inevitably a life-size portrait is obtrusive, and demands so imperatively a design and technical structure of its own, that we cannot be consoled for its failure in these respects by the fact that it represents the model with pitiless solidity. While we know it is difficult to make them, it is not easy to be patient at the sight of rows of picture frames, each containing a stolidly uninteresting individual pitilessly real. We feel kindly towards Mr. Philpot's *Girl in Black* (45), so obviously a picture of a picture—hardly suggesting a real person, but giving us at least a subtly modulated piece of paint of some intrinsic beauty. The ugliness of the modern life-size portrait is appalling, and as a rule those representing the "pretty woman" of popular taste are

the worst of all. In this matter, however, it is probable that the public idea of what a beautiful woman is has been profoundly influenced by the incapacity of English painters of the nineteenth century to maintain a consistent scheme of form throughout a full-length portrait. In most Victorian portraits you might cut the head out and substitute another without material damage. Add to this the fact that it was an age of external prudishness, and we need not wonder when we find that the beautiful woman of recent British ideals had not essentially any body at all, or at least only a perfunctory body, to which her head was in no close relation, the latter being estimated as beautiful in proportion as it satisfied aesthetic demands as a thing complete in itself. In spite of what is said as to the debased physical types which more recent painters have celebrated, we should remember that at least they have emerged from this absurdity. With Mr. John and his like the head of the goddess demands, and is incomplete without, its body; there is some attempt to see the splendour of consistent physical development which makes them one. Aesthetically and humanly this is an immense advance on the outlook of the Victorian painter of Academy pictures.

The portraits of young women in the present show belong to this period. The faces sit smiling in water-tight compartments, each a completely developed system of form curled in on itself: never a line in them has enough way in it to sweep majestically down to the body it should belong to. How much more beauty there is in Mr. Alexander Jamieson's pictures, *The Dwarf* (61) and *M. Henri* (55)! In the figure of the former we feel the harmony of a physique all of a piece—of natural fitness—if for an unnatural emergency. These two portraits are the best things Mr. Jamieson has yet done. It is not only in subject that they recall Velasquez—a somewhat murky Velasquez perhaps, with a technique some way short of the clarity of Madrid. The character is sincere and homely, the masses approached with an eye to their dominant planes, the atmosphere a veil—a thought too resistant, perhaps—which we gradually pierce.

THE WELSH MUSEUM EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AT CARDIFF.

AN EXHIBITION of paintings under the auspices of the National Museum of Wales, opened at Cardiff on Tuesday last, ranks in point of quality among the most important ever held outside London, and is certainly the finest of its kind ever seen in Wales. It consists of over fifty pictures typifying what is greatest in the art of the last century, together with some half-dozen representative specimens of the eighteenth century. There are also two pieces of statuary, both by Rodin, one being the famous bronze *Le Baiser*, from his marble group in the Luxembourg. This and *The Rockets and Blue Lights*, by Turner (purchased at the Yerkes sale by Messrs. Duveen Brothers), are the outstanding features of the whole exhibition. There is also brought together here, after being scattered for many years, the complete set of seven late-period pictures which Turner gave to his housekeeper, and which afterwards belonged to Mrs. Pounds and Mrs. Booth. Two of them, 'The Storm' and 'The Morning after the Storm,' came to the market in 1908, at the Holland sale. There are six characteristic studies of peasant life by Millet, including *Une Famille de Paysans*, the exquisite little *Goose Maiden* (formerly in the Day Collection), and *The Faggot-Bearers* ('Bûcheronnes'),

which came to this country after the Rouart sale, and is now for the first time on view here. In a different style is a seventh picture by Millet, *Les Étoiles filantes*, representing the fate of Paolo and Francesca, and it is seen to advantage along with Whistler's *Lily in our Alley* and *A Thames Nocturne* in one of the panels of the Gallery. There are six fine Corots, of which the *Castel Gandolfo* is, perhaps, the most important.

In a recess are three of Monet's opalescent Venice series, and one of the London Bridge set of 1902. Another Impressionist, Manet, is represented by three pictures, the most finished being *The Deck of a Ship*. The English eighteenth-century pictures include two by Romney, *Mrs. Newbury* and *Lady Hamilton* (as St. Cecilia), and one each by Raeburn (*Mrs. Douglas*), Constable, and Wilson, the last mentioned being the only native Welsh artist represented, though Burne-Jones, and possibly Grosvenor Thomas, may be counted as of Welsh descent. The British School is further represented by two living artists, Mr. D. Y. Cameron and Mr. Murray Smith; Dutch art has J. Maris, Mauve, and Neuhuys as its exponents; while the French painters not already mentioned include Daumier, Ribot, Meissonier, Monticelli, Boudin, Barge, and Daubigny.

Mr. Hugh Blaker and Mr. Murray Urquhart (to whom, with Mr. F. Whiting, the credit for the excellent arrangement of the pictures is due) will give informal talks about them on three afternoons each week: and a course of seven lectures by Sir Frederick Wedmore, Mr. Laurence Housman, and others, will also be given.

'THE CHILDHOOD OF ART.'

IN your review of my book 'The Childhood of Art,' when giving some instances of the "gaps" in my information, your reviewer says: "So far, too, from basket-work patterns on pots not having been used in Egypt, they are extremely common..." This seems a queer sort of gap, for on pp. 157 and 164 such Egyptian patterns are described and figured. As to the other gaps, time alone will show whether your reviewer's sources of information are more trustworthy than mine, but can he point to any source from which information might be obtained to show that Greek art had not begun to decay in the times of Alexander the Great?

H. G. SPEARING.

* * I took Mr. Spearing's view as to the infrequent occurrence of basket-work patterns on Egyptian pottery from p. 156 of his book, where the legend to Fig. 86 runs thus:—

"Black earthenware with incised designs derived from the patterns of plaited basket-work. This style of decoration has been found characteristic of the early neolithic stage in many countries, but it does not seem to have been used in Egypt. They appear, however, to have cherished the tradition of it, for one or two specimens were often placed in a grave. It is supposed they were imported for that purpose...."

As to the other point, the conquests of Alexander transformed Greek art from the possession of a few small city-states into the pattern after which the whole of the then known world more or less consciously strove. The proof of this can be seen in the Greco-Buddhist statues of Northern India, in the coins of the Central Asian kings, and in the architecture even of Palestine. So far from being in decay, Greek art was never more alive, and further proof may be found in the Nike of Samothrace, the Apollo called Belvidere, and the Diana of the Vatican—all later than the age of Alexander.

YOUR REVIEWER.

Fine Art Gossip.

SIR FREDERICK WEDMORE'S 'Painters and Painting,' which is due shortly in the "Home University Library," is mainly concerned with the French and British schools of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and will include reproductions of sixteen famous pictures in half tone.

THE firm of Les Arts Graphiques of Vincennes are starting a "Bibliothèque de l'Art Décoratif" in twenty monthly volumes. The first, 'L'Ameublement français sous Louis XV.,' by M. Henri Clouzot, is just out.

MESSRS. BRAUN & Co. open next week at their gallery in Great Russell Street an exhibition of reproductions of works by Hans Holbein. The show has been carefully arranged to cover the whole range of Holbein's activity.

BRIGHTON is again taking a prominent place in the matter of art exhibitions. The Senefelder Club, named after the discoverer of lithography, is showing this month some five hundred prints executed by English, German, French, and Italian artists. The exhibition is probably the most representative that has ever been held, and Mr. Henry D. Roberts—who is to the fore in all such matters—is to be heartily congratulated on having obtained the co-operation of the Club.

MUSIC

Mozart's Operas: a Critical Study. By Edward J. Dent. (Chatto & Windus.)

It is always more or less difficult to listen to music of the eighteenth century in the right spirit, and especially to the operas of Mozart. All musicians enjoy the lovely airs, the admirable concerted music, and the fine orchestration in them, but many feel that Wagner, by abolishing conventionalities and employing richer orchestration, has thrown his great predecessor into the shade. It is the cant of the present day to speak of the greatness of Mozart, but his operas are now seldom performed in London, and even then in a manner which would hardly have satisfied him. No wonder, therefore, that they do not succeed. Mr. Dent's book is well worth reading, because it will help music-lovers to appreciate the wonderful touches of genius in Mozart's operas. They are not old-fashioned works, merely tolerated on account of the beautiful melodies in them.

Mozart was superior to all the operatic composers of his day, and so later was Wagner. The works of the latter are more elaborate, and more imposing. Mozart, says Mr. Dent, "understood perfectly how to express a musical idea in the fewest possible notes." His outward simplicity, therefore, is in itself a stumbling-block; opera-goers never feel that to discover his greatness he needs to be studied in detail as much as Wagner; they merely listen to his music. Concerning recitative and aria, their functions and inter-relation, Mr. Dent has much to say.

He has, by the way, an interesting remark about beginning and ending an opera

in the same key, as Mozart did in his 'Figaro,' 'Don Juan,' and 'Magic Flute.' Wagner did the same in some of his works, notably in 'Die Meistersinger'; more modern composers, however, seem to attach very little importance to what seems a reasonable practice.

Mr. Dent refers to the five fugues from Bach's 'Wohltemperiertes Clavier' arranged for strings by Mozart, also to "preludes of his own to them." Of the latter we can find no mention either in Jahn or in Koehel's 'Thematisches Verzeichniss,' second edition. We presume, that there must be a statement to that effect in some letter of Mozart's.

There are some interesting illustrations in the volume. One is a facsimile of a memorandum of the Terzetto in Act I. of 'Don Giovanni,' in Beethoven's handwriting. The triplet figure of the accompaniment is just marked at the beginning of the first bar; but we cannot see how from this the conscious derivation of Beethoven's sharp minor Pianoforte Sonata is indicated.

Musical Gossip.

THE PROGRAMME of the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall last Saturday afternoon included 'Prometheus' ('The Poem of Fire'), for orchestra, pianoforte, and organ, by Alexander Scriabin. It is the fifth of a series of symphonic works in which the composer has tried to embody his theological views in musical terms; and he is engaged on a sixth, in which colour and perfume are to play an important part. Scriabin is, as it were, tracing the spiritual growth of mankind from the lowest to the highest plane.

The harmonies used by him are based on a six-note scale derived from a series of overtones. The scheme is ambitious, and without knowledge of its earlier stages, one or even two hearings of 'Prometheus'—for it was played twice—could not enable the most attentive listener to get a clear idea of the composer's music, still less to understand its exact significance. Programme music of this kind is baffling, and we fear it will appeal only to those whose interest in theosophy is deep, and who have leisure to study the new harmonic scheme. We find it impossible, indeed, to discuss the music *qua* music. It all sounds very strange. Scriabin seems to be aiming at a new religion. Anyhow, he has a fixed idea, and, further, he has, after many years' search, found a system of harmony which satisfies him. The further development of his scheme may, in time, lead to some higher plane, though not to all that he fondly imagines.

The performances were interesting. Repeating a work at the same concert is not, by the way, a novelty. Beethoven's elaborate Fugue for Strings in B flat was dealt with under even better conditions, for it was given in 1911, at a concert of the Classical Society, at the end of the first part of the programme, and again at the beginning of the second; but between the two Scriabin performances came Beethoven's Violin Concerto, the solo part of which was, by the way, finely interpreted by Herr Carl Flesch.

THE SECOND NIGHT—Thursday, January 30th—of the Beecham season at Covent Garden was devoted to Wagner's 'Tristan,'

the leading parts being taken by Madame Fassbender-Mottl and M. Heinrich Knöte. They are both able artists, but the music-drama did not make its usual strong appeal. There was nothing actually wrong; yet these two interpreters seemed to be simply going through their parts as at an informal rehearsal. The long speech of King Marke near the end of the second act is frequently taken at a very slow pace, as if to picture the King as overcome by sorrow. Herr Paul Knüpfer, the jovial Baron Ochs of the preceding evening, gave a manly rendering of the address to Tristan; there was no over-emphasis. Mr. Beecham conducted with care, though now and again a little less storm and stress would have helped the singers.

On Tuesday evening the Russian company made their *rentrée*. The first of the promised novelties was given, namely, 'Pétrouchka,' burlesque scenes by MM. I. Stravinsky and A. Benois, music by M. Stravinsky. The Schumann 'Carneval' during the last two seasons became, and justly, a great favourite, and the new Carnival scenes will prove a close rival to it. A gay and motley crowd has turned out to see the sights of the fair, and a showman is exhibiting his animated dolls, *Pétrouchka* (M. Nijinsky), the Dancer (Madame Karsavina), and the Moor (M. Katchetovsky), who all dance. The story is simple: the two men fall in love with the Dancer, and finally the Moor kills his rival. There is great excitement; but the showman is fetched, and, by magic power, he turns all three back into dolls. Stravinsky's music is modern, and, throughout, thoroughly original. The orchestration is as fascinating as it is masterly. It is hopeless to try to describe how the composer imitates the noise and excitement of the fair, the tunes played by the organ-grinders, the movements of the crowd, &c. No better music could be imagined. The ears and eyes of the audience were fully occupied throughout the performance, which was admirable.

MISS ISOLDE MENGES, a new violinist, who gave an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall last Tuesday afternoon, was trained by her father, and in 1909 became a pupil of Prof. Leopold Auer. She is nineteen years old, and has excellent technique and temperament; moreover, in her performance of the solo part of Tchaikowsky's Concerto in B, also in some short solos, she displayed intelligence and artistic feeling. Miss Menges was naturally excited, this being her debut in London, but there is every promise of her becoming a great artist. The Brighton Municipal Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Lyell-Taylor, accompanied, and was also heard—and to advantage—in some short pieces by Tchaikowsky and Liszt.

THE COLERIDGE-TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND has benefited by the Royal Albert Hall concert to the amount of 1,004l. 0s. 7d., and in addition there were donations amounting to 328l. 11s. 6d.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SUN. Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
- Sunday Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
- MON.-SAT. (except Fri.), Grand Opera, Covent Garden.
- MON. London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
- TUES. Backhaus's Piano Recital, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Kathleen Walton's Vocal Recital, 5.30, Eolian Hall.
- Kim Meta-Ling and Handley-Davies's Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
- Lulu Myer-Greifner's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Falfour Gardiner's Orchestral Concert, 5.30, Queen's Hall.
- WED. Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser's Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
- London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Ellen Boyd and Carl Budden-Morris's Vocal and Piano Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- THURS. Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Eolian Hall.
- Mary Dickenson's Orchestral Concert, 8, Queen's Hall.
- Dorothy Gandy and Reginald Yates's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
- Carmen Hill's Vocal Recital, 5.30, Eolian Hall.
- FRI. Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
- Stock Exchange Orchestral and Choral Society, 5.30, Queen's Hall.
- SAT. London Ballad Concert, 3, Royal Albert Hall.
- Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
- Wessely String Quartet, 3, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Chambers (C. Haddon), *PASSERS-BY, a Play in Four Acts, 1/6 net.* Duckworth
The book-form of a play we noticed in our issue of April 8, 1911.

Herder (Alexandra von), *JESUS OF NAZARETH: a Poetical Drama in Seven Scenes, 5/ net.* Heinemann

The question as to whether sacred subjects are fit themes for dramatic treatment, whether in book-form, on the stage, or in the picture theatre, is one on which opinions are divided. Many of the objections are based on a suggestion of want of reverence in the handling, but this again is often more apparent than real. In the work under notice there is nothing to complain of on this score; and, regarded from a poetical standpoint alone, it deserves serious consideration. As is to be expected in a poem of this length, the quality of the work varies, but much of it maintains a high standard.

Houghton (Stanley), *FIVE ONE-ACT PLAYS: THE DEAR DEPARTED, FANCY FREE, THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE, PHIPPS, THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT, 1/6*

Sidgwick & Jackson; French
These five plays strike us as decidedly thin when compared with other work from the same hand.

Ibsen (Henrik), *PEER GYNT, a New Translation by R. Ellis Roberts, 5/ net.*

Martin Secker
To attempt a new translation of 'Peer Gynt,' in view of the excellent one by Mr. William and Mr. Charles Archer published some time ago, was a difficult task, and Mr. Roberts has further hampered himself by an endeavour to keep the rhymes, which sometimes leads to results like

You know, you'd had more than a drain, dear,
And then no one can tell what he's at,
Besides, you'd been riding the reindeer;
No wonder you acted like that.

This, however, is not a fair sample of Mr. Roberts's general level of achievement, which is, on the whole, high. His Introduction is admirable.

Mazzucchetti (Lavinia), *SCHILLER IN ITALY, 4 lire 50.* Milan, Hoepli

Schiller was virtually unknown in Italy before the advent of Madame de Staël, when the group of romanticists who were waging war on classic conventions in Milan became his champions. We doubt whether his influence was ever extensive enough to justify a monograph of this length, sound and thorough though it is. It was at its height between 1821 and 1830, chiefly among the lesser dramatists; but the author points out in an interesting chapter that Manzoni owes more to Schiller than to Shakespeare in the construction of his plays. Prof. Fasola's bibliography has made it unnecessary to include another in this volume.

Vollmoeller (Karl), *TURANDOT, English Version by Jethro Bithell, 2/6 net.* Unwin

After reading the published version of this Chinese fantasy, we see no cause to depart from what we said last week in our notice of the production at the St. James's Theatre. The text, part prose, part verse, is often bald to the verge of banality, though the verse, be it said, is better than the prose. The atmosphere, which on the stage is to a certain extent maintained by the beauty of the scenery and costumes, and the aid of appropriate music, disappears in the printed version, and there is little left to take its place.

Dramatic Gossip.

'THE SON AND HEIR,' by Miss Gladys Unger, produced at the Strand last Saturday, has one strong scene—that in which the daughter is goaded into telling her father how he has sacrificed himself and the rest of the family in his concern for the eldest son. Unfortunately, the author fails to work up to the dramatic situation, and the aftermath is so tame, that the scene remains in the memory as a fortuitous incident rather than an inevitable climax. As a phase common to much of our family life to-day the theme is becoming hackneyed, and therefore, as a basis for stage representation, demands either subtle or strongly dramatic treatment.

To achieve the former the son would have had to be far less of a nincompoop, and the father less overbearing; the latter needs a keener realization of the tragedy of a daughter forced into a marriage with a blackguard. As it is, we have a play made up mostly of passably witty dialogue and characters sufficiently well conceived, but both dialogue and characters struck us as being largely extraneous to the real theme.

Miss Ethel Irving took advantage of her one opportunity. The rest of the company had no chance of proving their worth, and their ineffectiveness must be attributed to the author rather than to any lack of competence on their part, though the love-making was carried out in an unnecessarily perfunctory manner.

MR. GILBERT CANNAN is responsible for an adaptation from the Italian as well as an original play produced at The Little Theatre on Tuesday night. The former, entitled 'Three,' written by Roberto Bracco, and translated by Miss D. St. Cyr, is sufficiently explained when we say that the principals are two men and one woman. The business of life to these appears to be a striving after intensity—their achievement inanity. Life to the woman is unbearable unless she is constantly proving to herself that a moth does not always perish. Her husband believes that in the special liaison we are permitted to witness her wings have been singed, and vows that he will end her life. Even this piece of usefulness he fails to accomplish, and we last see, or rather hear, the couple patching up their married life. The other man arrives in time to take himself off, thus showing at length a glimmer of common sense. Miss Gertrude Kingston and Mr. Ben Webster and Mr. Scott Craven acted with a verve and passion as strenuous as it was futile.

'The Arbour of Refuge,' which followed, provided welcome relief. A wife, piquantly acted by Miss Madge McIntosh, finds her husband totally inadequate to fill the void in her life he has created by insisting on her leaving the stage, and seeks the simple life in the country. To her appear severally a studious historian, her husband, and an affluent motorist, who all desire that she should find her *métier* in becoming an appendage to their individuality. Finally she chooses to further the project of a dramatist, who has written a play in which he has designed a central part for her. The dramatist is, however, no less puzzled than the others as to what she really wants, and she advises him to go on guessing. Well, we guess that she wants some independent part in life which she can herself play, and she takes that part on the stage, because she is denied it elsewhere. We believe that in her desire she represents the women of the future, though the amount of individuality

sought will be as varied as the differences which exist in character.

The men's parts are played by Messrs. Bertram Forsyth, Ben Webster, Edward Rigby, and Scott Craven, and we decline to discriminate where all are so successful. We congratulate Mr. Gilbert Cannan on a piece of diverting originality, though there is more than one Shavian thread in the texture of it.

As an outcome, we conclude, of our notice of Mr. Maskelyne's 'The Fraud of Modern Theosophy' 'Exposed' in our number for January 11th, we were invited to witness one of his well-known entertainments at St. George's Hall. Of his competence to startle and amaze us with "illusions" we had evidence years ago, and we can only say that he is among the progressive entertainers. Though we are by no means prepared to admit the impossibility of visual evidence from the spirit world, he proves undoubtedly that, where such visualization is of a more materialistic nature than results from a mind influenced by its own or another's will, there is strong probability that we are being intentionally deceived. In fact, the best evidence we can adduce at the moment against the use of intentional fraud is Mr. Maskelyne's pre-eminence in his art, and the fact that he secures a large public ready to appreciate what is avowedly a deception. We cannot say, however, that the variety interludes which are introduced, or the mediocre play which completes the programme, is worthy of the entertainment.

THE LONDON SHAKESPEARE LEAGUE on Thursday, January 30th, held a special meeting to initiate the Shoreditch Committee appointed to raise a monument to the memory of the Burbages and others in St. Leonard's Church, Shoreditch. Prof. Gollancz, the President, was in the chair, and Mrs. Stopes gave a lecture on 'Burbage, Shakespeare, and Shoreditch,' showing how much we owe to the Burbage family, as founders of the British stage and the discoverers of Shakespeare.

The Rev. Stewart Headlam, Chairman of the Committee, read a letter regarding the movement from Mr. Poel. Lady Gomme, 20, Marlborough Place, N.W., has been appointed Treasurer, and subscriptions should be sent to her. Mr. Allan Gomme, 41, Upper Gloucester Place, N.W., is Hon. Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—N. L.—J. C.—H.—C. A.—Received.

C. J.—Already noted.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china pictures, &c.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	146
CATALOGUES	146
CHAPMAN & HALL	178
EDUCATIONAL	145
EXHIBITIONS	147
FRANCIS & CO.	175
INSURANCE COMPANIES	175
JACK	145
LECTURES	148
LONGMANS & CO.	148
MACMILLAN & CO.	175
MAGAZINES	145
MISCELLANEOUS	147
MURRAY	147
PRINTERS	146
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	146
SALES BY AUCTION	148
SCOTT	175
SHIPPING	145
SITUATIONS VACANT	145
SITUATIONS WANTED	175
SMITH, ELDER & CO.	145
SOCIETIES	146
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	146

Smith, Elder & Co.'s Publications.

NOW READY. With 8 Maps. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

COMMON SENSE IN FOREIGN POLICY:

A Survey of its Present Outlines and its Possible Developments.

By Sir H. H. JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.

Author of 'The Uganda Protectorate,' 'The Nile Quest,' 'Liberia,' 'A History of the British Empire in Africa,' &c.

Times.—"Sir Harry Johnston's proposals are very interesting, and sound reasons in support of his theories are in all cases advanced.....his suggestions with regard to Africa and the necessity for preventing the destruction of the balance of power in the animal kingdom not only merit immediate attention, but require immediate action. The last chapter in the book deserves a very wide publicity."

Manchester Guardian.—"One of the liveliest and most stimulating books of our time on a subject which seems to tend to dullness and conventionality."

Nottingham Guardian.—"The author is well known as a colonial administrator and traveller, and his main aim is to present a plea for the promotion of peace and goodwill among the white nations."

NOW READY.

"WESTMORELAND" Edition of Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD'S Novels

TWO NEW VOLUMES. Price 15s. net.

With many Photogravure and other Illustrations.

Volume XV. *Daphne; or Marriage a la Mode, and Canadian Born.*

Volume XVI. *The Case of Richard Meynell.*

* * The edition is limited to 250 copies, and is sold in sets only.

Quarterly Review.—"Her works rank among the classics of our generation. Few living authors have been so successful in leading people to think, in avoiding the temper of political and religious party, and in getting below the surface of things. Mrs. Ward has taught seriously, greatly, and successfully. She has left her mark on the thought even more than on the literature of the age."

"CORNHILL"

For FEBRUARY.

Price One Shilling.

Contents.

MICHAEL FERRYS.	By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture (Lady Clifford).
WHERE THERE WAS PEACE IN THE BALKANS.	By Edith Sellers.
A SIDELIGHT ON YOUNG TURKEY.	By R. U. Howell.
THE FATE OF AN OLD MASTER.	By B. Paul Neuman.
OLD DAYS IN WEIMAR.	By Mrs. Moberly.
AT DAVENTRY IN 1615: a Glimpse of Shakespeare.	By the Venerable Archdeacon Hutton.
THE GULF.	By V. H. Friedlaender.
CURLEW.	By H. Hesketh Prichard.
THE POOR MAN'S LAWYER.	By A. F. Schuster.
THE MAJOR AND THE MEMBER.	By Scotto-Indian.
JOHN SMITH AT HARROW.	By E. D. Rendall.
AT CANTERBURY AND AMIENS WITH JOHN BUSKIN.	By Claudia E. Gale.
THORLEY WEIR.	By E. F. Benson.

New Volumes of Smith, Elder & Co.'s

1s. Net Series.

THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD.

By A. CONAN DOYLE.

WELLINGTON'S MEN.

By W. H. FITCHETT, LL.D.

FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MONEY CHANGING:

An Introduction to Foreign Exchange.

By HARTLEY WITHERS, Author of 'The Meaning of Money,' 'Stocks and Shares,' &c. Large post 8vo, 5s. net.

HALFPENNY ALLEY.

By MARJORY HARDCASTLE, Author of 'Across the Bridges; or, Life by the South London River-side.' With an Introduction by ALEXANDER PATERSON. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

JANE AUSTEN.

By WILLIAM AUSTEN-LEIGH, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and RICHARD AUSTEN-LEIGH. With a Portrait Frontispiece. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

THE RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

By RICHARD WAGNER. Translated by RANDLE HOLME. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

THE ROMANCE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAP.

In Two Volumes. Vol. I. AUSTRALIA IN THE MAKING: the Men who Made the Map. By W. H. FITCHETT, B.A. LL.D., &c. With a Frontispiece Portrait of Capt. Cook. Crown 8vo, 6s. * * Vol II. AUSTRALIA IN THE MAKING: the Evolution of a Nation, completing the Work, is in the press.

STUDIES IN BRITISH HISTORY AND POLITICS.

By D. P. HEATLEY, Lecturer in History, University of Edinburgh. Large post 8vo, 6s. net.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF J. W. CLARK,

Registrary of Cambridge University.

By Dr. A. E. SHIPLEY, F.R.S., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge. With a Portrait. Large post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

SONGS IN LEINSTER.

By W. M. LETTS, Author of 'A Rough Way' and 'The Mighty Army.'

NEW SIX-SHILLING FICTION.

THE MATING OF LYDIA.

Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD. With 4 Illustrations by CHARLES E. BROCK. [Ready March 6.]

MICHAEL FERRYS.

Mrs. HENRY DE LA PASTURE (Lady Clifford).

MRS. PRATT OF PARADISE FARM.

KATHARINE TYNAN.

THE CONFESSION OF RICHARD PLANTAGENET.

By the late DORA GREENWELL McCHESNEY. With a Prefatory Memoir by LADY MACDONELL.

BARRY AND A SINNER.

JOHN BARNETT.

HIS DEAR DESIRE.

MARGARET WATSON.

NAPOLEON BOSWELL: Tales of the Tents.

HERBERT MALLESON. With a Preface by Lady ARTHUR GROSVENOR.

LONDON: SMITH, ELDER & CO. 15, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

"LEARNED, CHATTY, USEFUL"—*Athenæum*.

"THAT DELIGHTFUL REPOSITORY OF FORGOTTEN LORE, 'NOTES AND QUERIES.'"

Edinburgh Review, October, 1880.

Every Saturday, of any Bookseller or Newsagent in England, price 4d.; or free by post to the Continent, 4½d.

NOTES AND QUERIES:

A MEDIUM OF INTERCOMMUNICATION FOR LITERARY MEN AND GENERAL READERS.

* * Subscription, 10s. 3d. for Six Months; 20s. 6d. for Twelve Months, including postage.

The **NINTH SERIES** of NOTES AND QUERIES, complete in 12 vols. (JANUARY, 1898, to DECEMBER, 1903), price 10s. 6d. each Volume, contains, in addition to a great variety of similar Notes and Replies, Articles of Interest on the following Subjects.

FIRST SELECTION.

AMERICAN.

President J. Adams's Biography—Sarah Flower Adams and Mrs. Beecher Stowe—The Alabama and Lord John Russell—Alewife, an American Fish—Discovery of America—Study of Dante in America—Genealogical Research in America—England and Scotland reproduced in America—America v. United States—Raleigh in America—British Suzerainty in South America—Losses in American Civil War—Value of American Diplomas and Degrees—American Orthography.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and LITERARY HISTORY.

Addison and Tennyson—Harrison Ainsworth—"Anne of Swanssea," her Works—Anonym: Autonym—"Abbey of Kilkhampton"—"Butterfly's Ball and the Grasshopper's Feast"—"The Coming K"—"History of the Rod"—Junius's Letters—"Nova Solyma"—"Twelve Profits of Tribulation"—Matthew Arnold—Arnold of Rugby—H. S. Ashbee—Poet Laureate's Birthplace—Authors' Mistakes—Francis Bacon, his Mistakes in Classical Names—Philip James Bailey—Barclay's "Argenis"—Bibliography of the Bicycle—History of Bookselling and Publishing—Book-Sale Catalogues—Riming Warnings to Book-Borrowers—Books and Bookmen—E. B. and Robert Browning—Michael Bruce and Logan—Bunyan and the "Pilgrim's Progress"—Peculiar Words in Burns—Burton's "Anatomy"—Ode on Byron's Death.

BIOGRAPHY.

Bridget Abbot—Two George Abbots, contemporary M.P.s—Adam the Carthusian and Adam the Scot—Elizabeth Alkin, "Parliament Joan"—Annie of Tharau—General Benedict Arnold—Dr. Barry, Female Army Doctor—Beaconsfield's Birthplace—Cardinal Beaton's Reputed Marriage—Admiral Bligh—Bonaparte's Attempted Invasion of England—John Bond, two Puritan Divines—Cæsar Borgia's Parentage—Cobham Brewer's Monument—Robert Bruce's Heart.

ECCLESIASTICAL MATTERS.

Collect for Advent Sunday—Alfriston Registers—Wood-carvings at Allhallows the Great, Upper Thames Street—Cushions on the Altar—Anchorites and Low Side Windows—Angels, their Traditional Representation—Martyr Bishop of Armagh—Christian Basilicas—Bell Inscriptions—Bell-ringers' Rimes—"Breeches," "Treachle," "Vinegar," and "Wicked" Bibles—Bishops' Signatures.

FOLK-LORE and POPULAR ANTIQUITIES.

Accervation, the Custom—Animals in People's Insides—Animals Tried and Sentenced—Apple Blossoms in Coffins—Wassailing the Apple Tree—White Gloves at Assizes—Cutting Baby's Nails—Baptismal and Marriage Superstitions—Bees—Bird of the Soufrière—Bluebeard, the Original—Borrowing Days—Building Customs.

GENEALOGY and HERALDRY.

Acts of the Apostles as a Christian Name—Agnes a Fateful Name—Algernon, its Origin—Alias in Family Names—Ancestors Defined—Soldier Ancestors—Andrews Family of Cornwall—Angier or Aungier Family—Anglo-Saxon Heraldry—Arbuthnot Family—Archer Family—Armigerous Families—Arms of Continental Cities, and of Boroughs and Dioceses—Foreign Arms in England—"Bar sinister"—Arms of Ulster in Baronet's Shield—Bear and Ragged Staff—Bibliography of Heraldry—Bulls in Coats of Arms—Borough English Succession—Bristow Family.

HISTORY: ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTTISH.

Abbot of Westminster's Plot, 1399—Long Administrations—South African War, Newspaper Correspondents Killed and Wounded—King Alfred, the Truth-teller and England's Darling—Lines on Queen Anne—Queues worn in the Army—Chain-mail in the Army—King Arthur's Crown—The Indian Mutiny and the *Athenæum*—Duchy of Berwick—Boadicea or Boudicca—Anne Boleyn's Execution—Battle of the Boyne—Britain as "Queen of Isles" and "Empress of the Main"—British Academy, its Foundation Members.

PHILOLOGY and GRAMMAR.

Short *a* v. Italian *a*—*A* or *an* before *h* sounded—Accent and Etymology—Accorder, its Derivation—Extraordinary Adjectives—Affection and Connexion, their False Forms—African Names, their Pronunciation and Derivation—Alamains, its Meaning—"Alright" for "All right"—Erroneous use of "And which"—Anglo-Hebrew Slang—Anglo-Saxon Speech—Anyone: Everyone—Appendicitis—Peculiar Use of "Arrived"—Barracked, Colonial Slang—Bask Language—Bayard, Horse-name—Bezique—Bird-eyed—Bletheramskite—Bonnet-laird: Cock-laird—Bridewain, its Meaning—Bridge, the Card Game, its Derivation.

PROVERBS and QUOTATIONS.

South Africa, "grave of great reputations"—"Devil walking through Athlone"—"A far cry to Loch Awe"—"All Cooper's ducks with me"—"All roads lead to Rome"—"Babies in the eyes"—"Save one's bacon"—"Baff week"—"Be the day weary"—"Beatific vision"—"Better to have loved and lost"—"Between the devil and the deep sea"—"Blood is thicker than water"—"Box Harry"—"Bristol look"—"Broaching the Admiral."

TOPOGRAPHY.

Achill Island, its History—"Gibraltar and Malta" at Albert Gate—Aldersgate, its Name—Aldgate and White-chapel—Amen Court, its Name—Argh as Termination—Arundel and Ash, Place-names—Meaning of "Bailey"—Ball's Pond Road—Barras, Bayswater, Beaulieu, and Bibury as Place-names—Changes in Bream's Buildings.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

6^{d.}
net.
Cloth.

5th

Now
Ready.

DOZEN VOLUMES.
THE
PEOPLE'S BOOKS.

IN THE MEASUREMENT OF ADVERTISEMENTS, CARE
SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MEASURE FROM
RULE TO RULE.

For freight and passage apply:
P. & O. S. N. Co. 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.;
Northumberland Avenue, W.C. London.

By W. C. RIVERS, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.P.H.

WITH PHOTOGRAPH OF WHITMAN AND DOYLE

Is published every **FRIDAY** in time for the **Afternoon Mails**. **Terms of Subscription**, free by post to all parts of the **United Kingdom**: For **Three Months**, 3s. 10d.; for **Six Months**, 7s. 8d.; for **Twelve Months**, 15s. 3d. For the **Continent** and all places within the **Postal Union**: For **Six Months**, 9s.; for **Twelve Months**, 18s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to

Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

The Sale is restricted to Members of the
Legal and Medical Professions.

JOHN C. FRANCIS,
The Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

LONDON: GEORGE ALLEN & CO., LTD., 44-45, RATHBONE PLACE, OXFORD STREET.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (February 8) **CONTAINS—**

NOTES:—Records of the City Livery Companies—Mewce: Washington: Halley: Pyke—Welland Sermon Register—St. Alban's Abbey—Model Topography at the London Museum—Alexander Cumming, Watchmaker—Webster's 'Devil's Law Case'—Relio of Australian Explorers.

QUERIES:—Petronius, Cap. LXXXI.—Marblemen—Identification of Painter—Earle of Rochford—
‘Book of Hours’—Moonwort—Magdalen College, Oxford—Curious Division of Estate—Merchant
Adventurers in Holland—Francis Vaughan—Seven Oars at Henley—St. Sunday—Wine-Fungus
Superstition—Regiments: “Delhi Rebels,” &c.—Author Wanted—Early Railway Travelling—
Diaries—Stone from Carthage—White Horses—Battle of Quiberon Bay—W. M. Praed—
Biographical Information Wanted—“Scaling the Henney”: “Mouse Buttock”—Battle of
Maldon—Alchemist’s Ape.

REPLIES:—Churchyard Inscriptions—Peppy's 'Diary'—Misleading Milestones—King Families in Ireland—Family of Sir Christopher Milton—Wreck of the Royal George—'The Black Joke'—Author Wanted—Bewickiana—Johanna Williamscoate—The "Last Governor of Calais"—Jane Austen: Godmersham—Charter of Henry II.—The Inquisition in Fiction and Drama—"Of sorts"—"To carry one's life in one's hands"—"Plumpe" Watch—Curfew Bell—Ashford Family.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—‘The Life of Benjamin Disraeli,’ Vol. II.—Reviews and Magazines.
Booksellers’ Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (February 1) **CONTAINS—**

NOTES:—Christmas Rimers in Ulster—The Lord of Burleigh and Sarah Hoggins—Hugh Peters—
“As big as a Paignton pudding”—“Laking”—Playing—Crosby Hall: Ceiling of the Council
Chamber—Zinfandel: American Wines—Samuel Johnson of Canterbury.

QUERIES.—Dr. Burton ("Dr. Slop") in Lancaster in 1745—"Buca-boo"^h—Mrs. Rebekah Salterstone of London—John Till, Rector of Hayes—Dolls buried in a Scottish Cave—Edward the Confessor's Church—A Silkworm's Thread—Cholera Monument, Sheffield—"Edition" and "Impression"—Yonge of Caynton, co. Salop—References of Quotations Wanted—Schopenhauer and Wimbledon—Author Wanted—Brasidas's Mouse—Armorial—Edward Oakley, Architect—Novalis's "Heinrich von Ofterdingen."

REPLIES:—Morris Dancers in Herefordshire—Johanna Williams—The Letter H to his Little Brother Vowels—Monuments at Warwick—William Carter, Artist—Great Glemham, co. Suffolk—'Pot-boiler'—Exciseman Gill—Thomas Chippendale Upholsterer—Primer—The Rocket Troop at Leipzig—First Folio Shakespeare—Prior Bolton's Window—Lingen Family—Lochow—German Funeral Custom—Vanishing London: Proprietary Chapels—Authors Wanted—Died in his Coffin—A Memory Game—Thomas Bagshaw—Novels in 'Northanger Abbey'—Rev. D. G. Goyder—'Dope'—Fountain Pen—'Notoh'—Earth-eating—'Ian Roy'.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Analecta Bollandiana'—'Edinburgh Review'—'Quarterly Review'—'English Historical Review'—The Lost Language of Symbolism—The Sister of John Stuart Mill.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. ; and of all Newsagents.

NEXT WEEK'S ATHENÆUM will contain
Reviews of **THE LAND OF THE NEW
GUINEA PYGMIES**, by CAPT. G. G.
RAWLING, and **ITALY OF THE THIR-
TEENTH CENTURY**, by **HENRY DWEIT
SEDGWICK**.

4. ZOOLOGY: THE STUDY OF ANIMAL LIFE.
By Prof. E. W. Macbride, M.A. F.R.S.

27. PSYCHOLOGY.
By H. J. Watt, M.A. Ph.D. D. Phil.

34. THE BIBLE AND CRITICISM.
By W. H. Bennett, M.A.
D.D. Litt.D., and W. F. Adeney, M.A. D.D.

40. CECIL JOHN RODES.
By Isa D. Colvin

52. WORDSWORTH.
By Rosaline Mason

65. POND LIFE.
By E. C. Ash, M.R.C.S.

68. FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE.
By M. A. Mugge

78. WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO.
By Major G. W. Rodway

94. THE NATURE OF MATHEMATICS.
By E. E. Jourdain, M.A.

98. ATLAS OF THE WORLD (in Colour).
By J. Bartholomew F.R.G.S.

103. TURKEY AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.
By John Macdonald, M.A.

106. EVERYDAY LAW.
By J. J. Adams

NOTE THE COMPLETE ATLAS IN COLOUR.

"The People's Books" represents an independent and significant venture, which we cordially hope will meet with success. In this series we are provided with dainty volumes, written by people whose lives have been devoted to the subjects which they

ASK TO
see this
Marvellous
Library.

LIST OF
100
VOLUMES
FREE.

London: T. C. & E. C. JACK, 67, Long Acre, W.C.;
and Edinburgh: and all Booksellers.

Magazines, &c.

WILLIAM THOMSON, LORD KELVIN

HIS WAY OF TEACHING NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

By DAVID A. WILSON.

Cloth, 2s. net; paper, 1s. net.

"Reviewing books would be a very pleasant pastime if they were all so fascinating as this one. It is thoroughly enjoyable—delightfully original. Much sound philosophy and a true sense of a great man of true scientific sympathy are included in fifty-six pages of real literature abounding with amusement. Read how Lord Kelvin was 'the righteous soul in harmony with things in general.' There is a chapter which ends, 'failing to realize the deep and irresistible power of capillary (and other) attractions.' There is no doubt of the deep attractiveness of the book."—*Knowledge*.

JOHN SMITH & SON (Glasgow), LTD.,
19, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

Insurance Companies.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

INSTITUTION

For Mutual **LIFE** Assurance.

Particulars will be forwarded post free on application to

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL'S FIRST SPRING LIST.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF A NATIONAL DRAMA.

By HENRY ARTHUR JONES,

Author of 'The Silver King,' 'The Dancing Girl,' &c. With Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Henry Arthur Jones closes a long-heralded chapter upon the prospective being and becoming of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre. No better equipped or saner critic of the situation could well have given this word of warning. It could have arrived at no fitter time... Mr. Jones, in his almost unrivalled right of blended knowledge, experience, enthusiasm and detachment, not only calls 'Halt!' to the scheme itself, but tells us in page after page of his own forceful English the reason why the whole thing is bidding fair to fritter away in fruitless controversy."

Mr. S. R. LITTLEWOOD in the *Daily Chronicle*.

CHARLES DICKENS: SOCIAL REFORMER.

THE SOCIAL TEACHINGS OF ENGLAND'S GREAT NOVELIST.

By W. WALTER CROTCH,

Author of 'The Cottage Homes of England.' With 2 Portraits. Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"Invaluable—as well as a delight and an instruction—not only to all Dickens lovers, but to all who would serve or who are interested in the cause of human progress."—Mr. EDWIN PUGH in the *Daily Chronicle*.

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

Fully illustrated. Demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

[Ready Feb. 11.]

NELSON IN ENGLAND.

By E. HALLAM MOORHOUSE,

Author of 'Nelson's Lady Hamilton,' 'Samuel Pepys: Administrator, Observer, Gossip,' &c.

This book is founded on original research in all the places which Nelson visited or lived in during his time in England, and many new stories are told in the course of a valuable narrative characterized with that grace which is always associated with the name of E. Hallam Moorhouse.

Demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

[Just ready.]

THE THEOLOGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

By Rev. F. W. WORSLEY, M.A. B.D.

This is the first volume of a new series of manuals which Messrs. Chapman & Hall are publishing under the title of "The Great Christian Theologies." A Prospectus of the series will be sent post free to any address on receipt of a postcard.

"THE BEST MR. COKE HAS WRITTEN."—DAILY NEWS.

HELENA BRETT'S CAREER.

By DESMOND COKE,

Author of 'The Bending of a Twig,' 'The Golden Key,' 'Wilson's,' 'Beauty for Ashes,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

"Mr. Coke has succeeded—as he always does succeed—in being human as well as a skilled literary artist. What makes this novel strikingly good even for him is the firm handling of an excellent plot.... It is the best Mr. Coke has written: he has found himself, and that is the highest praise."

Daily News and Leader.

"A really excellent study, as well as a fascinating story."—*Observer*.

OTHER FINE NOVELS.

LET THEM SAY!

By FRANCES HAMMOND, Author of 'The Fly in the Ointment.' Crown 8vo, 6s.

"It is a very cleverly written story, and deals with the modern young woman and her notions of womanly independence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"Great is the charm thereof."—*Daily Chronicle*.

A NOVEL "OF CONSIDERABLE PROMISE."—STANDARD.

THE SWORD. By C. A. BENTON. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THE ANTAGONISTS.	-	-	-	-	E. TEMPLE THURSTON.
THE GRANITE CROSS.	-	-	-	-	MRS. FRED REYNOLDS.
PARENTAGE. (Feb. 11.)	-	-	-	-	GLADYS MENDEL.
MARGERY FYTTON.	-	-	-	-	LADY RIDLEY.
THE GOLDEN WOMAN. (Feb. 11.)	-	-	-	-	RIDGWELL CULLUM.
DIVERS COLOURS. (3s. 6d. net.)	-	-	-	-	MAUD E. MEUGENS.

LONDON: CHAPMAN & HALL, LTD.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE PUBLISHERS"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Published Weekly by JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., and Printed by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Agents for Scotland, Messrs. WILLIAM GREEN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., LTD., Edinburgh.—Saturday, February 8, 1913.